The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

THE RED RIVER DISASTER.

ANOTHER INTERESTING ACCOUNT.

Admiral Porter's Account of the Fight.

HOW THE FLEET RUN THE GAUNTLET.

GALLANT DEFENSE OF THE NAVY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Further Details of Gen. Banks' Reverse.

A private letter from an officer, written at Grand Ecore, shortly after General Banks' battles says:—General Banks was advancing with the confidence that he had only to advance, and advanced faster than the rebels retreated. Seeing our exposed position they brought on an engagement near Mansfield, which resulted in the loss of all the train and artillery which were irregularly distributed in the train. The attack was so sudden that all were panic-stricken. The horses were cut from the wagons, and the artillery precipitately fled to the rear. Then the cavalry became engaged, but only for a moment, when they abandoned their horses by the squadron, and fled. The 13th army corps was ordered up. A brigade of this corps was fearfully routed, losing some sixteen or eighteen hundred men, and those who did escape were forced to abandon their arms. Had it not been for the plunder and the captured train, this entire corps would have been taken prisoners, one brigade at a time.

I have talked with many of the 13th Corps who were taken and escaped while the rebels were plundering the train. The 13th is almost without arms. It was commanded by Gen. Ransom and four brigade commanders. Gen. Ransom was wounded by a ball passing through his leg, above the knee, and three of the brigade commanders were killed. The remaining one, Col. Raymon, is now in command of the corps. Gen. Banks is universally condemned by the officers and men. The few rebel prisoners we have are very jubilant, and say, "Well, Gen. Banks is the best commissary we have ever had in this Department since he has been in command. We could not get anything from Butler."

The next morning after the second day's fight, our exhausted and slightly wounded, who were too much worn out to get off the field that night, on waking and finding no one about, made up their minds that our army had advanced, and so went forward. After going two or three miles they came upon our captured train and many other wagons. This confused them, but on they went, and after they had passed the train and were within a short distance of Pleasant Hill, they were fired upon by rebel pickets. They then knew their condition, and retraced their steps. Thus both armies were running from each other. We lost from 20 to 30 pieces of artillery and some five thousand men in killed, wounded and missing. The army gives Gen. A. J. Smith great credit for his conduct, and say if it had not been for him, all would have been lost. The army seems to be expecting an attack. They have been in line of battle to-day.

The Retreat of Admiral Porter's Fleet.

Admiral Porter furnishes a lengthy account of the part taken by his fleet in the expedition up the river. After recounting the movements of the fleet on the upward passage, he proceeds to say that it would be very difficult to describe the return passage of the fleet through this narrow and snaggy river. As long as our army could advance triumphantly, it was not so bad; but we had every reason to suppose that our return would be interrupted in every way, and at every point by the enemy's land forces; and we were not disappointed. They commenced on us from the high banks, from a place called Conshatta, and kept up a fire of musketry whenever an opportunity was offered them. By a proper distribution of the gunboats, I had no trouble in driving them away, though from the high banks they could fire on our decks almost with impunity. As we proceeded down the river they increased in numbers, and, as we only made thirty miles a day, they could cross from point to point and be ready to meet us on our arrival. On the left bank of the river a man by the name of Harrison, with nineteen hundred cavalry and four or five pieces of artillery, was appointed to follow us down and annoy us. It was very fortunate for us that this person and his command were lately severely handled by a gunboat, (a few weeks ago,) which made them careful about coming within range.

On the evening of the 12th instant we were attacked from the right bank of the river by a detachment of men of quite another character. They were a part of the army which two or three days previous had gained success over our army, and flushed with victory or under the excitement of liquor, they appeared suddenly upon the right bank, and fearlessly opened fire on the Osage, Lieut. Commander F. O. Selfridge (iron-clad), she being hard aground at the time, with a transport (the Blackhawk) alongside of her towing her off. The rebels opened with two thousand muskets, and soon drove every one out of the Blackhawk to the safe casemates of the Monitor. Lieut. Bache had just come from his vessel, (the Lexington,) and fortunately was enabled to pull up to her again, keeping close under the bank, while the Osage opened a destructive fire on these poor, deluded wretches, who, undaunted by the fire and led on by their officers, were vainly attempting to capture an iron vessel.

I am told that their bootings and actions baffle description: force after force seemed to be brought up to the edge of the bank, where they confronted the guns of the iron vessels, only to be mowed down by grape shot and canister. In the meantime Lieutenant Roche had reached his vessel, and widening the distance between him and the Osage, he opened a cross fire on the infuriated rebels, who fought with such desperation and courage against certain destruction that it could only be accounted for in one way. Our opinions were verified on inspection of some of the slain, the men actually smelling of Louisiana rum. This affair lasted nearly two hours before the rebels fled. They brought up two pieces of artillery, one of which was quickly knocked over by the Lexington's guns, the other they managed to carry off. The cross fire of the Lexington finally decided this curious affair of a fight between infantry and gunboats. The rebels were mowed down by her canister, and finally retreated in as quick haste as they had come to the attack, leaving the space of a mile covered with their dead and wounded, muskets and knapsacks.

A dying rebel informed our men that Gen. Green had his head blown off, which I do not vouch for as true; if true, it is a serious loss to the rebels. Night coming on, we had no means of ascertaining the damage done to the rebels. We were troubled no more from the right bank of the river, and a party of five thousand men, who were marching to cut us off, were persuaded to change their minds after hearing of the unfortunate termination of the first expedition. That same night I ordered the transports to proceed, and, having placed the gunboats at a point where the rebels had a battery, all the transports were passed safely, the rebels not firing a shot in return to the many that were bursting over the hills. The next morning (the 13th instant) I followed myself, finding at Canette, six miles from down myself, land, that they had got ground Grand Ecore by a time getting through, I proand would be soon ceeded down in this vessel to Grand Ecore, and got General Banks to send up troops enough to keep the guerrillas away from the river.

We were fortunate, indeed, after we started down, but when I had the troops sent up, the transports came along without any trouble. This has been an expedition where a great deal of labor has been expended, a great deal of individual bravery shown, and on such occasions the Commander-in-Chief is apt to find out the metal of which his officers are made, and on future occasions it will enable him to select those who will not likely fail in the time of need. To Lieutenant Commander T. O. Selfridge, commanding the Osage, and Lieutenant George M. Rache, commanding the Lexington, I am particularly indebted for the gallant manner in which they defended their vessels, and for their management during the expedition, always anticipating and intelligently carrying out my wishes and orders.

I found the fleet at Grand Ecore somewhat in an unpleasant situation, two of them being above the bar, and not likely to get away again this season, unless there is a rise of a foot. I could not provide against this when over a hundred miles up the river. If nature does not change her laws there will no doubt be a rise of water; but there was one year (1846) when there was no rise in the Red river, and it may happen again. The rebels are cutting off the supply, by diverting different sources of water into other channels, all of which would have been stopped had our army arrived as far as Shreveport. I have done my best (and so have the officers and men under my command) to make this expedition a success throughout, and do not know that we have failed in anything we have undertaken.

Had we not heard of the retreat of the army I should have gone on to the end. A wise Providence, which rules and directs all things, has thought proper to stay our progress and throw impediments in the way for some good reason.

We have nothing left but to try again, and hold on to this country with all the force we can raise. It is just as valuable to us, and important to the cause, as any other portion of the Union. Those who have interests here and are faithful to the Government have a right to expect our protection; and when this part of Louisiana is conquered, we hold Arkansas and all the right bank of the Mississippi without firing another gun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Internal Revenue Receipts for April $11,000,000.

Another Army Luxury Dispensed With.

FAULT OF THE PLYMOUTH DISASTER.

THE IRON-CLAD CONTRACTS.

Richmond Swarming with Troops.

Rebel Belief of Grant's Intentions.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS STOPPED

GEN. BANKS' ARMY IN GOOD CONDITION.

MARCH UPON SHREVEPORT TO BE RESUMED.

ARMY OF POTOMAC READY TO MOVE.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1864.

The National Currency Bill.

The Senate read through the National Currency bill in Committee of the Whole to-day, and agreed to all the amendments of the Finance Committee, with the understanding, however, that the amendments should be moved to the State taxation section, when the bill comes into the Senate. At a quarter past two, Messrs. Brown, Dixon, Fessenden, Harris, Hicks, McDougall, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Richardson, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, and Wright were found to be absent, leaving the Senate without a quorum, necessitating an adjournment without further action on the bill. Ten Eyck and Trumbull are absent on account of sickness in their families. Mr. Wade has not returned from Fort Pillow, and Fessenden is confined to his room by sickness.

Army Appropriation Bill.

The Committee of Ways and Means having reported back the army appropriation bill with several amendments, including one equalizing pay of white and colored soldiers, recommending that the House concur. Mr. Schneck offered as a substitute the bill reported by him from Military Committee yesterday. The vote was taken by sections and all Schenck's amendments rejected, except one limiting the bounty of colored volunteers, in free States, who were enrolled and subject to draft last fall, to one hundred dollars. The section substituting first of May for first of January as the time when increased pay of colored soldiers begins was rejected by yeas, 58; nays, 65.

The section reserving a portion of the pay of colored troops to support their families and relatives was rejected after Winter Davis had spoken briefly against it, by yeas, 13; nays not counted.

Mr. Kellogg, of Michigan, voted against his colleagues in the Military Committee on this question.

The amendment proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means was adopted, giving full pay to colored volunteers, who were free at the time of enlistment, from date of muster by yeas 73; nays 64.

The Senate amendments, as amended, were then concurred in by yeas, 81; nays 49.

Receipts of Internal Revenue Bureau.

The receipts at the Internal Revenue Bureau for April amounted to eleven million dollars. The semi-annual payments of the Bank taxes are included in this amount. Commissioner Lewis will urge the Finance Committee to amend the House bill by imposing said tax upon all incomes of not more than five per centum.

Reply of Hon. John L. Dawson.

In the House, Friday evening, during the discussion of Mr. Stevens' substitute for the bill to provide a republican government for States overthrown by rebellion, Mr. Dawson, of Pa., replied to a speech theretofore delivered by Mr. Moorhead, his colleague. He was sorry he could not regard it as an argument. The Democratic party had acted with a magnanimity of purpose never equaled by any other organization. They endeavored to avert a civil war, the greatest of all national calamities, and opposed the fanatical movements of both the Abolitionists and the Secessionists, but when hostilities broke out they freely gave their blood and treasure in defense of the country. He maintained that the Democratic party was the true friend of the soldiers, and had struggled with united effort to increase their pay, and to supply their physical wants and comforts, as well as those of their wives and children in their absence. As often as he, (Mr. Dawson,) as Chairman of the Democratic caucus, had offered such propositions they had as often been ruled out o order or defeated by the gentleman (Mr. Moorhead) and his friends.

Mr. Moorhead, of Pa., briefly replied. It was true he and his colleague were formerly politically connected, but since they had parted company he was sorry to say his colleague, while our political fabric was beginning to fall, had associated among political men who were now active in the rebellion. He knew his colleague was a kind-hearted man, and had hopes of his political salvation.

Remarks of Hon. Thomas Williams.

Mr. Williams (Pa.) in the course of his remarks said we have treated the seceded States as a Government *de facto*, and put them under the ban of the Union as alien enemies. This has become a public war as between two different nations. Those States are no longer in the Union, excepting for correction, and they must be re-constructed under the conquering power. History presented no parallel to this Rebellion, so wicked, atrocious, and causeless. Its suppression had become impossible without removing the cause of strife, and by freeing the slaves and arming them against the authors of this war. There must be a complete excision of the hell-born and hell-deserving spirit which brought on this violence. While speaking of Massachusetts blood being shed in the streets of Baltimore,

Mr. Kelley interrupted his colleague, by saying that Pennsylvania blood was first shed in that city, and his colleague could therefore claim that honor.

Mr. Strouse had permission to say to his colleague that the first blood shed was that of a negro who was in the very first company which passed through Baltimore.

Mr. Kelley replied that the negro's name was Nicholas Biddle, a constituent of our colleague.

Mr. Williams concluded his remarks by expressing his hopes as to the future and the establishment of our Union on a firm and enduring basis. A great Republic, one and indivisible.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

A Proper Order.

An order just issued from the War Department prohibits the use, by Generals and other officers, in the coming campaign, of the numerous four-horse field carriages, furnished by the Quartermaster's Department at the expense of the Government. Gen. Grant while riding in the rain to the front the other day, met Gen. Ingalls coming into town in one of those equipages. It is said they were mutually surprised.

Concerning the Plymouth Disaster.

As long ago as April 17, 1863, Admiral Lee urged Gen. Foster to abandon many of the detached posts in North Carolina, and concentrate his forces. In August of the same year he urged Gen. Foster to destroy the rebel ram then building at Edward's Ferry, on the Roanoke river, by detaching a small party of cavalry for that purpose from the main column, then engaged in a joint expedition up the Chowan river. In September Secretary Welles brought the matter again to the attention of the military authorities, urging that either the ram should be destroyed or vessels sunk to prevent its exit, and representing that there was not water enough to enable naval vessels to ascend the river and destroy the ram; that the wooden vessels could make no head against it, should it come out, and that small iron-clads would not be finished for some months. And in November, Gen. Butler was vainly urged by Admiral Lee to sink vessels above Plymouth.

Wooden Small Iron-clads were Promised.

All but one of these small iron-clads, twenty in number, the presence of a single one of which would have prevented the disaster at Plymouth, were promised by the contractors last fall or winter, most of them in September. The Klonoth and Tunas, A. Swift & Co., Cincinnati, for example, would have been, under the contract, completed September 20th, 1863; the Shiloth, G. C. Boston, St. Louis, February 24th, 1864; the Umpqua, Snowden & Mason, Pittsburgh, September 9th, 1863. Not one is yet finished.

Gen. Martindale Relieved.

Gen. Martindale has been relieved as Military Governor of the District of Columbia, and ordered to report to Gen. Butler.

Troops Concentrating at Richmond.

Refugees from Richmond, who arrived at Fortress Monroe two days ago, confirm the report that the rebels are hurrying every available soldier from the South into Virginia. Richmond swarms with troops, of whom some are retained for the defense of the rebel capital, while others are sent to reinforce Lee.

Potomac Army to do Something.

It is believed at Richmond that Gen. Grant means to make the Army of the Potomac do something. Meantime his plans are unknown to both superiors and subordinates. No commanding officer knows anything more at the utmost than the part he himself is to execute.

Exchange of Prisoners Stopped for the Present.

General Butler has stopped all exchanges for the present, and prohibits the flag of truce boats from going up and down the James river.

WASHINGTON, May 1—11 o'clock P. M.

Official from Gen. Banks.

Official dispatches from Gen. Banks have been received to April 21st, stating that his army was in excellent condition, and would immediately resume the march upon Shreveport.

Rebels Withdrawn from North Carolina.

Gen. Butler telegraphs that the rebel forces have been withdrawn from North Carolina.

Military Changes.

Gen. Ferry has been ordered to report to Gen. Butler for duty.

Col. Wisewell, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, succeeds Gen. Martindale, as Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

Sub-Committee Arrived.

The Sub Committee of the Committee on the Conduct of the War arrived here from Fort Pillow to-day.

Ready for a Forward Movement.

Intelligence from the army of the Potomac indicates everything in readiness for a forward movement.

Capture of one of Moseby's Gang.

One of Moseby's Captains was arrested in Baltimore yesterday, in citizens clothes, and forwarded here under guard.

Pleasure Riding in Ambulances Stopped.

An order has been issued prohibiting officers from using Government wagons or horses, and is being executed with rigid severity. Guards have been placed on all roads leading from Washington, and they have seized every horse or wagon suspected of belonging or ever having belonged to the Government. The days of pleasure riding in ambulances are over.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Europa

THE CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

SIEGE OF DUPPEL GOING ON NIGHT AND DAY.

LAIRD'S RAMS ORDERED BY EGYPT.

The Alexandra to be Delivered Up.

HALIFAX, April 30th.

The Europa, from Liverpool on the 16th, via Queenstown on the 17th, arrived this morning with three days later news. The Conference holds its first meeting in London on the 20th inst.

Liverpool 16th, Cotton buoyant ¼ and ⅜c higher. Breadstuffs very dull. Wheat declining; Provisions dull tending downwards; Consols 91¾@91¾.

LATEST—17th.—Garabaldi had a magnificent reception at Crystal Palace, yesterday. A flag of Italy was presented to him bearing the words "Rome and Venice."

It was rumored that negotiations were going on for the sale of the Great Eastern to the French Government.

It is stated that the pirate Florida was in a Spanish Port. She had been refused coal at a Portugese port.

An Alexandria letter to the *Times* positively affirms that the late Viceroy of Egypt ordered the construction of Laird's rams.

At Duppel the Prussians had connected their entrenchments with a new position, and without any loss. The cannonading goes on night and day.

An Antwerp dispatch of the 13th inst., says that the rebel steamer Florida, recently from Brest, put into Bermuda, where she was well received by the English authorities. She sailed from Bremuda and arrived at a port in Portugal.

The London *Shipping Gazette* says the officers of the customs at Liverpool still retain possession of the gunboat Alexandria, but it is stated that her owners have been notified that the Crown is ready to deliver her up on the usual application being made.

LIVERPOOL—Breadstuffs very dull. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat very dull and slightly lower; Red Western at 7@9@8s 3d; Red Southern at 8s 8d. Corn quiet. Beef tending downward. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon heavy. Butter heavy at 3@6s lower. Lard inactive and easier. Sugar irregular, and opening at an advance of 1s 6d, which was partially lost. Petroleum buoyant; sales of Crude at £16 10s per ton, and offered at 1d 11@2s per gallon.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW EXTRA TARIFF IN OPERATION.

IMMENSE CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

The Passage of the Bank Bill.

NEW YORK, April 30.

The new 50 per cent. extra duty on imported goods went into operation at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Merchants who had come forward in extraordinary numbers with their gold and invoices, after the new tariff bill was introduced into Congress, were, from the hour mentioned, quite indifferent as to the withdrawal of their goods, and the press of business has come to a close.

The receipts at the Custom House for duties have reached, during the present week, the immense figure of nearly five millions of dollars, almost exclusively coin.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Washington says that the Bank Bill will be passed by the Senate on Monday, with local and State taxation, although earnest opposition is made to it.

The Columbia, from New Orleans, on the 24th, via Havana on the 26th, and Merrimac from New Orleans on the 24th, have arrived. Among the passengers in the latter is Gen. Andrews, also a number of other officers and sick and wounded soldiers. General Weitzel is a passenger in the Columbia. General Karson left New Orleans for home on the 24th.

From Cairo and Below.

THE CAPTURE OF SHREVEPORT

ENEMY'S LOSS IN RED RIVER BATTLES 10,000.

Rebels Avoid Another Engagement.

CAIRO, April 29.

The steamer Mississippi, from New Orleans on the 23d, via Memphis on the 27th has arrived. The news is meagre. The steamer Empire, from Red River, brought down Gen. Lee and Capt. Nims, on business connected with the organization of their commands. Maj. Conelly, of the 1st New Hampshire cavalry, was badly injured by a kick from a horse, but would recover. Lieut. W. Snow, reported killed, is alive but a prisoner. Passengers by the Empire stated that the impression prevailed that the rebels would avoid a general engagement, but it was possible the picket firing might result in a battle at any moment. Prisoners, deserters, and others present during the battles, say the rebel losses at Pleasant Hill and Sabine Cross Roads cannot fall far short of seven thousand, and may reach ten thousand, in killed, wounded and prisoners. There are three and a-half feet of water on Red river Falls, and six and a-half ft. water from Alexandria down.

The *Era* publishes a rumor that Gen. Steele has taken possession of Shreveport and thrown up fortifications.

Cotton is held above buyers; quotations ranged from 71@73c.; ordinary, 83@84c., middling, scarce; would bring 85c. Sugar higher, 22½@26c. Molasses, 85@$1.00, with none offering. No receipts.

Steamer Cromwell, from New York, arrived with $14,000 in specie, and a large amount of treasury notes.

Steamer Columbia, with mails and $28,000 in specie for Havana. A full load of cotton would sail for New Yoqk on the 28d. Steamers from White river and Helena brought 70 bales of cotton to Memphis. The market was active with light stock, at 66@72c.

Nearly 300 refugees from Arkansas, Georgia and Alabama arrived here, and present the most pitiable appearance.

The steamer Alice Dean passed with 900 bales of cotton for Cincinnati.

Increase of Duty on Imports.

Resolution Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The President has approved of the joint resolution temporally increasing the duty on imports fifty per cent. It is, therefore, a law.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bill Relative to Abandoned Property.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS BY SECRETARY CHASE.

Provisions of the Pacific Railroad Bill.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL ORDER.

Government for States Subverted.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, April 31.

The Secretary of the Treasury has communicated to Mr. Washburne, of Ill., chairman of Committee on Commerce, the draft of a bill relative to abandoned property, with various suggestions concerning the necessary legislation upon the subject. The first section sanctions the sales of live stock, planting implements and machinery at the points where collected, instead of sending them to some place in the loyal states as required by the present law.

The second section connects the care of abandoned plantations with the general care of the freedmen, whose support must be derived from the cultivation of these lands, unless they become a burden on the Treasury. This provision involves little expense or delay.

The third section provides that fees charged to persons be graduated according to the magnitude of the transaction, and that they be paid into the Treasury after deducting attendant expenses; also, the moneys arising from leases of abandoned lands.

The fourth section meets the cases of persons residing within the lines in insurrectionary States, who claim to conduct transports and supplies therein without being subject to the prohibitions and penalties applying to persons from other States.

The fifth section is intended to sanction restrictions upon trade and transportation in the loyal States, for the purpose of preventing supplies to rebels.

The sixth section repeals the existing distribution of one-half the proceeds from abandoned property to informers and custom officers, and leaves the whole matter to the Court decreeing the forfeitures.

The Secretary suggests the necessity of revising the law governing maratime prizes, now construed to cover captures in inland waters, even property taken from shore. Most of the cotton purchased has by fraudulent practices gone into individual hands, and very little money has been realized to the Government from cotton owned by the Southern or Confederate States. The Secretary favors the abrogation of the whole system, and the purchase and transportation of the cotton exclusively by the Government.

The Pacific Railroad bill, as reported by Mr. Stevens, from the House Select Committee, provides that the grant of lands shall not impair any pre-emption of homesteads, swamp land or other lawful claim or Government reservation, and proposes to repeal the provision for the reservation by the Government of a portion of the construction bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, which is authorized to issue first mortgage bonds not exceeding the amount of Government bonds, to which tax lien of United States bonds shall be subordinate. Any other road of the line may issue one-half the amount of United States bonds, and have the same precedence. It fixes the number of Directors to be elected by the Stockholders at twenty, and the number to be appointed by the President at ten.

A special order, issued by the War Department this morning, requires all volunteers now in this city on detail duty, to report forthwith to their regiments in the field, unless they can produce from medical authority certificates of physical inability, and are unable to perform the duties of the field.

It is probable that a vote will be taken in the House on Wednesday, on House bill to provide Republican Government for those States overthrown or usurped by rebellion. A number of prepared speeches are yet to be delivered upon the subject.

The joint resolution which unanimously passed the House of Representatives about a month ago, protesting against the French occupation of Mexico, and the establishment of monarchial institutions on this continent, remains in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which it is permitted to do for reasons of State policy.

The Army Appropriation bill appropriates $2,715,000 for medicines, instruments and dressings.

James R. Hood, editor of the Chattanooga *Gazette*, is in Washington as a representative of the loyal citizens of Lower Tennessee, to urge upon the Government a modification of the order discontinuing the issuance or sale of rations to the citizens at points south of Nashville. The loyal people protest against the policy of sending them to the rear as a most ungrateful return for their many sacrifices for the Government during the war.

Rebel Movements in N. Carolina.

REBEL ARMY QUIET IN VIRGINIA.

Mustering Out Pennsylvania Reserves.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1864.

The Newbern *Times* of the 27th says, on Friday last a large rebel force appeared in front of Little Washington, but their lines were soon deserted, and it is said a vigorous stampede towards Richmond commenced.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 28.—The mail steamer from Newbern arrived to-day. She reports that the rebels have made no demonstration on Newbern, and no serious attempt on Little Washington.

The rebel report of the capture of Roanoke Island is without the slightest foundation. The ram remains near Plymouth, which place the rebels still hold.

The Tecumseh came into the roads this afternoon.

NORFOLK, VA., April 28.—By the arrival of the steamer Gazelle at this port, from Roanoke Island, which place she left Wednesday morning at half-past nine o'clock, we learn that everything is quiet at and around Roanoke Island. No rebels are to be seen lower than Plymouth.

While the Gazelle was coming through the canal, on her way to this port, eight or ten guerrillas were seen on the bank, but observing the guard on the Gazelle they skedaddled without making any demonstration.

A special to the *Post* dated Washington, April 30th, says there is nothing new from the Army of the Potomac. The rebel army is quiet.

There is no probability that the War Department will grant the request of the Pennsylvania Legislature to muster out the Reserves for this State in May.

It is expected the Senate bill raising the pay of colored soldiers will pass the House to-day.

FORTRESS ENROE, April 29.—The French vessels which went to City Point to bring away tobacco from Richmond, have all returned light to Hampton Roads.

The steamer New York, with sick rebel prisoners, has sailed for City Point.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

GEN. BURNSIDE AT HEADQUARTERS

STRENGTH OF LEE'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

Information received from the Army of the Potomac to-night, states that the troops which went to Madison C. H. on Thursday burned the town to ashes. It is not known whether this was done by orders or not.

Gen. Buinside visited Gen. Meade last night and spent some hours in his quarters.

Deserters who came in yesterday report that Lee's army is 80,000 strong, with 22,000 effective cavalry, all in good condition, with ten days' supplies. The railroads are moving night and day bringing up reinforcements.

FROM NEW ORLEANS

IMPORTANT MILITARY CHANGES.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Gen. Shepley, late of Louisiana, is now Governor of Norfolk.

Late news from New Orleans has been received. An arrival from Grand Ecore of the 18th reports nothing important transpiring up to that date.

The Eighteenth Indiana arrived at New Orleans from Matagorda, en route for home. Gen. Weitzel would leave New Orleans on the 25th, for a command in Virginia. A small fleet had gone up the Ouchita river.

Cotton active at 78@80c.

From Massachusetts.

State Senate on National Affairs.

Endorsement of the Administration.

BOSTON, May 1st.

In the Massachusetts Senate yesterday, the Committee on Federal Relations reported a series of resolutions in relation to National affairs, urging the prosecution of the war, and pledging the resources of the State in its support; recommending an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, and declaring that the President has discharged the duties of his office with fidelity, sagacity and courage, and that his administration deserves the confidence of the people.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Fire and Loss of Life in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN May 1.

The largest fire that we have had for thirty years took place last night. The melodeon factory of Treat & Davis; the carriage factories of Hale & Co., J. F. Goodrich and Prince & Co; the silver plating shop of G. Galbrath; Davenport Mission chapel; two private residences and a brick barn were destroyed. A number of persons, not acertained, perished in the flames. The total loss by fire was from $80,000 to $90,000, the insurance on which is above $33,000.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1864.

SENATE—The House bill for the relief of settlers on land claims in California was, on motion of Mr. Harding, taken up and passed.

The Senate bill granting lands for railroad purposes in Minnesota, as amended by the House, was passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the National Bank bill, and the amendment of the Finance Committee taxing banks was adopted.

The Currency bill was reported to the Senate, and its further consideration was deferred until Monday.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, introduced the resolution to which Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, objected yesterday, in which he (Garfield) quoted in the preamble thereto a remark heretofore made by Mr. F. P. Blair to the effect, "That Secretary Chase is making use of the income from abandoned plantations to carry out the programme of the Pomeroy circular," &c.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, suggested that the committee consist of nine members, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. GARFIELD consented to the amendment.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, did not object to the resolution, but to the misrepresentation of his remarks as quoted in the preamble.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that he had adopted the remarks as taken by the official reporter.

Mr. BROOKS said his remark was "millions upon millions of the public money in the Treasury Bureau of Printing had been placed at the peril of sacrifice."

Mr. GARFIELD—I took the exact words of the reporter, and cannot change them.

Mr. BROOKS desired to have his remark about the printing of the public money properly stated.

Mr. BROOMALL objected.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that he ought to be allowed to repeat what he actually did say, but as objection was made he (Brooks) would take the resolution as reported.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. GARFIELD requested that he might not be placed on the committee.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, reported from the Committee on Ways and Means the Senate amendments to the Army appropriation bill.

Among the amendments was one, which was adopted, appropriating forty-five thousand dollars for the purchase of artificial limbs for soldiers and sailors.

The next Senate amendment was read, and in which the Committee on Ways and Means recommended concurrence, as follows:

That colored persons mustered into the military service shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay and emoluments as white soldiers, from and after the first of January, 1863; and every person of color hereafter mustered into the service shall receive a bounty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, said white soldiers now receive thirteen and colored soldiers ten dollars a month. The proposition is to raise the pay of the black to the former amount; but there is no effort to increase the pay of our white soldiers, while in addtiion to equalizing the pay for the benefit of the black soldiers government is also supporting the wives and children of colored soldiers.

The negroes have not been employed to relieve white soldiers in the South, as was heretofore claimed to be the purpose; but the latter were sent to toil and fight under the hot suns of the South, to which they were not accustomed.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, in explanation, said that the wives and children of fugitives and freedmen have only to a certain extent been relieved, as cases appealing to humanity.

Mr. HOLMAN replied that wherever on the Mississippi river contraband camps have been established and colored soldiers enlisted, their wives and children are furnished with supplies and supported by the Government.

Mr. ELIOT inquired whether the gentleman (Holman) would have such persons starve for want of aid.

Mr. HOLMAN replied that he did not wish to be understood as complaining of the Government for exercising humane offices. But he did complain that provision was made for the wives and children of colored soldiers, while corresponding advantages were not afforded to those of white soldiers.

Mr. GANSON, during a colloquy with Mr. Eliot, said black men in the free States never received the same compensation as whites, their services not being as valuable.

Mr. ELIOT begged the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. GANSON—except New England.

Mr. ELIOT made a statement to show that many contrabands were earning more than was required for their support.

The Speaker here announced the following gentlemen as the Select Committee to investigate the charges against the Treasury Department: Messrs. Garfield, Wilson, Brooks, Davis, Stuart, Fenton, Dawson, Jencks, and Steele, (N. J.)

Mr. CLAY, the subject of the pay of colored troops still being under consideration, said the property of the Confederate Southerners had been stolen from their plantation—not only negroes, but stock and everything else. The negroes which were valuable were taken into the military service, while the useless slaves, and women and children, were supported at the expense of government without a particle of law. The government protected its officers in stealing negroes. He knew it to be true. He had suffered himself, and to the truth of this he would swear in any court of justice. He asked for nothing but what the law and the constitution gave him, and when these rights were trampled under foot he would raise his voice against it.

Mr. ELIOT said he understood the gentleman from Kentucky to say that the government officers had stolen negroes. Did the gentleman say that? He had yet to learn that such statements rested on the truth.

Mr. CLAY answered: I do.

Mr. ELIOT—I think the gentleman would find the proper redress by applying to the government.

Mr. CLAY—I know it to be true.

Mr. ELIOT denied the statement that negroes had been stolen by our officers.

Mr. HOLMAN, resuming, said a large number of contrabands for months had been receiving rations at the hands of the government in this Department.

Mr. ELIOT said that they were paying more to the government than they received.

Mr. HOLMAN—How?

Mr. ELIOT—By service at the fugitive camp, the proceeds going into the treasury.

Mr. HOLMAN knew contraband men were employed as teamsters. But how were the women and children employed?

Mr. ELIOT said there were thirty or fifty thousand dollars standing to the credit of the fund.

Mr. HOLMAN asked the gentleman to refer to some particular record. He understood that the contrabands were gathered at Arlington. How were they employed?

Mr. ELIOT replied that some were engaged in farming, while the women worked on sewing machines and made clothing for the soldiers. A part of the money was appropriated to their support and the balance was in favor of the government.

Mr. CLAY resuming said, such mortality was in the result of your system. You care no more for a negro than you do for a horse. You are purchasing these negroes at the same rate as white men. Your patience is worn out. I would rather be a slaveholder than a robber, stealing all over the country.

Mr. HOLMAN asked are we prepared by solemn legislation, to place the black upon the same footing with white soldiers? Gentlemen, you have got this question to meet.

Mr. STEVENS said the question was whether all soldiers who wore the livery of the Union and marched under its banner, and who exposed themselves to battle and death, should be placed on equality or whether we were to keep up an unjust distinction between troops in the day of death and battle. Why should they not be paid and clothed alike? History showed that they had fought as gallantly and bravely as white men at their side, and yet this infamous and defrauding distinction was to be kept up. Let not the nation for the moment sanction it. Let it not go forth as the opinion of the House that soldiers who wore the livery of the Union and marched under its banners are not to be treated like other men who periled their lives in their country's defence. He admired the conduct of the fifty-fourth Massachusetts, who refused to take $10 premium, and who marched from his own soil with a magnanimity which would do credit to the best man in Indiana.

Mr. HOLMAN offered an amendment to increase the pay of soldiers to $20 per month after January 1st, 1864, with a corresponding increase of pay to non-commissioned officers.

Mr. STEVENS said that the amendment was not pertinent to the pay of the regular army. The Speaker sustained the objection.

Mr. HOLMAN took an appeal from the decision, when the speaker was sustained by laying the appeal upon the table, yeas 95; nays 25.

Mr. SCOVEL offered an amendment to the pending Senate amendment making the equalization of pay commence on the 1st of May instead of January. This was disagreed to by 58 against 63.

The House then agreed to the Senate's amendment about equality of pay, &c., yeas 81; nays 46.

The amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, as passed, includes the following: All persons of color, who have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States, shall receive the same uniform, clothes, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay and emoluments, other than bounty as other soldiers, in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, of the like arm of the service, from and after January 1st, 1864, and that every person of color, who shall hereafter be mustered into the service, shall receive the same emolument of bounty as the President shall order in the different States or parts of States, not exceeding $100.

Any colored person enlisted and mustered into service as a volunteer under the call of October 7, 1863, for 300,000 men, who was at the time of enlistment enrolled and subject to draft in the State in which he volunteered, shall receive from the United States the same emolument of bounty as paid to white soldiers under said call, not exceeding in any cases $100.

UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

NEW YORK, April 30.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* says that it is understood that the Union National Committee are perfecting arrangements for the Baltimore Convention. None of its members have advocated postponement.

The railroads have declined to pass delegates at reduced fares.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES clear and give strength to the voice of singers, and are indispensable to public speakers.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began to think well of."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

LATEST FROM LOUISIANA.

Gen. Stone Reduced to a Colonelcy.

GEN. STEELE MOVING ON SHREVEPORT WITH 22,000 MEN.

Price, with 27,000 Rebels, Opposing Him.

SHREVEPORT IMPREGNABLE TO LESS THAN 150,000 MEN!

GEN. LEE, OF CAVALRY, SUPERSEDED.

Magruder, with 20,000 Men, in Texas.

THE FRENCH RETREATING FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

NEW YORK, May 1.

Advices from Culpepper Court House, of last evening, report everything quiet in that vicinity.

New Orleans advices state that Gen. Stone has been superseded by Gen. Dwight, as Chief of Gen. Banks' staff. Gen. Stone, under orders from Washington, is reduced to the command of a regiment of regulars.

A refugee from Shreveport says that the rebels admit a loss of only 1,100 men, but admit they were defeated in the last day's battle, and suffered so heavily that they did not consider it prudent to renew the attack. The report among the rebels was that Gen. Steele was moving towards Shreveport with 22,000, and that Price, with 27,000, was opposing him.

Shreveport is protected by fourteen miles of fortifications, which the rebels

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1864.

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Removal of the Commercial Office.

The office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has been removed to the adjoining building, No. 76 Fifth street, directly opposite Postoffice. The Counting Room is on the first floor, where all business matters will be transacted.

Concentration vs. "Scatteration."

It is less than eight weeks since Maj. General GRANT became Lieutenant General. The splendid achievements known as the Battles of Chattanooga, last November, crowned his previous military career with almost unexampled glory, and the Lieutenant Generalcy was the consequence. Immediately succeeding those Battles, General GRANT made known to the powers at Washington his views, which were strongly in opposition to the "scatteration" policy pursued since the war began, and in favor of the policy of concentration, which has been pursued by him since he has been Lieutenant General. The BANKS expedition was already planned and in progress, as well as the "scatteration" generally in the Southwest, against which Lieut. Gen. GRANT is well on the record. The Florida failure was before GRANT's advent as Lieutenant General, and with reference to the troops scattered along the coast, it is enough to say that Lieut. Gen. GRANT has, by concentration, rendered them available in the ensuing campaign.

It is unquestionably true that the rebels are well aware of the policy of concentration that is being carried out, and there is evidence that they are pursuing the same policy. There will be two things in the case, namely: Which will have the greatest number, and which will make the best use of his forces? LEE will have the advantage of being on the defensive. But GRANT has his own way of campaigning with an opponent on the defensive. He confused and misled the enemy at Vicksburg; and, according to the enemy's own confession, he is doing it now. The operations that led to the defeat of BRAGG at Chattanooga bore striking resemblance to those that preceded the investment of Vicksburg. In both instances success depended on the certain working of plans that involved delicate contingencies, and on the systematic adjustment of their several parts. It is not wholly a matter of conjecture, that, in planning the campaign against Richmond, he is repeating the strategy which served him elsewhere so well.

Both at Vicksburg and Chattanooga a strong force appeared where and when least expected, while feints were successfully made in other directions. It is not difficult to see the evidence of the confusing policy, in the movements of the force under BURNSIDE. For several weeks this force was gathering at Annapolis for a secret expedition: its destination was past finding out. Every body was wondering; when, all at once this *secret* expedition marched from Annapolis to and through Washington: Congress took a recess to see it; the President reviewed it: and the men, whom anybody might count, marched without disguise to the Army of the Potomac! Did they? It is so published in all the papers and the news has long since been in Richmond. We remember witnessing a good deal of this sort of thing, at Chattanooga, till BRAGG and his men were so confused and mixed up that they would scarcely believe their senses when they saw THOMAS's army moving out to storm Missionary Ridge—a feat without a parallel in the war, and yet a necessary result of the admirably prepared and nicely adjusted plan.

There is little value, we well know, in speculations, surmises, or anything else, but waiting; but as we sometimes trace resemblances in persons with positive profit, as well as mental satisfaction, there is a similar feeling in studying indications, interpreting signs, and in applying whatever key we may have to assist towards an interpretation of things of absorbing interest.

The Pennsylvania Reserves.

In the State Legislature on Friday evening, Mr. BARGER, in the House, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, soliciting the President to discharge from service the Pennsylvania Reserves. It will be remembered that the Reserves, numbering fifteen regiments, enlisted in the service of the State in May, 1861, but were not mustered into the United States service until July following. The men allege that some of their former comrades, who were permitted to enter the regular service, had already been discharged by an order of the War Department, which allowed soldiers leaving the volunteers and joining the regulars to count their three years from the date of their original enrolment, and not from the date of their actual muster into the national service. The Reserves have fought bravely through all the great battles in East Virginia, and lost heavily, and the original fifteen regiments would not now aggregate a sufficient number for five full regiments. If they are not discharged in May, it is feared the Reserves will refuse to serve longer in the field, and, as will be seen by reference to our telegrams this morning, it is not likely that the War Department will consent to their being mustered out.

The management of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, is unreservedly committed to General Butler, and it is the General's purpose to take the field in person when the ripe time comes. When he does so, he will assign General Smith to the command of a corps, and give a corps to General Gilmore. Here, in Washington, the greatest confidence is felt in General Butler's military ability and discretion.—*Telegram to Tribune.*

We shall take leave to differ somewhat. There is no occasion either to magnify or belittle Gen. BUTLER. Therefore, it is folly to talk of committing to him delicate operations in the field. While he has no equal in an executive way, and in matters more civil than military, no one will contend that he has developed corresponding military capacity, or anything like it. We very much doubt, therefore, the report that Lieutenant General GRANT is going to run the risk of letting General BUTLER try his hand for the first time now. When he does, we shall begin to doubt Lieutenant General GRANT himself. As he acts independent of everybody, it matters little what is thought in Washington of General BUTLER or anybody else. Experience has shown the precise value of Washington opinions. Recent events in North Carolina, it would seem, ought to suffice to settle General BUTLER's military capacity as completely as his pre-eminent civil capacity has been determined by acts that have won the admiration of the North, and made him famous even in Europe.

Increased Tariff for Sixty Days,

The action of the Senate on the resolution increasing the tariff fifty per cent. for sixty days, has been variously stated. The amendment of Mr. FESSENDEN, making the reduction thirty-three and one-third per cent. failed, and the resolution was adopted as it came from the House, as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That until the end of sixty days from the passage of this resolution, fifty per centum of the rates of duties and imposts now imposed by law on all goods, wares, merchandise and articles imported, shall be added to the present duties and imposts now charged on the importation of such articles: *provided*, that printing paper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, shall be exempt from the operation of this resolution.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.—The House bill to construct a railroad bridge over the Ohio river, at the Falls, at Louisville, Kentucky, was under consideration before the Senate Post Office Committee on Thursday last. Our river men will rejoice to learn that some of the Committee are opposed to the bill, believing it unwise to grant such privileges. It was finally postponed.

General Intelligence.

It is said that the Government is in great want of steamers to transport troops up the Kanawha river, and is pressing into service every steamer that passes Parkersburg. Several steamers hailing to and from this port have been seized.

A dispatch from Memphis anticipates the probable verdict of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the Fort Pillow disaster, so far as to express the opinion that Gen. Hurlbut will be acquitted of blame, inasmuch as he had not sufficient force to deal vigorously with the rebels. The Committee in question was at Cairo on the 28th, en route for Washington.

The Italian frigate Re Galantuomo, which recently sailed from New York harbor, and was subsequently spoken at sea when in a supposed sinking condition, is not lost, as was reported, but has arrived at Terceira, one of the Azore Islands. Her guns were thrown overboard during the bad weather which prevailed on the voyage.

The real reason why the French vessels were recalled from their tobacco loading at Richmond is the inopportuneness of the time.

The Milwaukee papers give reports of the losses off that port during Wednesday. The barque Cream City had 30,000 bushels of wheat bound for Buffalo, and belonged to Milwaukee. Her cargo is insured in the Etna for $40,000, and the vessel in the Columbian of New York for $30,000. The barque Pride of America, also run ashore and pounded on the Cream City. She had a cargo of 20,000 bushels of wheat. The vessel and cargo are owned and insured in Canada. Two tugs night the crews came ashore and reported both vessels full of water.

A commission of members of the French Academy have reported favorably on an invention by which electricity is used instead of the usual mechanism by which the pipes of an organ are acted upon from the key board. This plan is to receive a practical test in an organ to be constructed for the new church of St. Augustine, in Paris.

The barge Louisville, containing 13,000 bushels of oats belonging to Matthews & Co., of Wheeling, was sunk a few days since in the Kanawha river, near Charleston. The barge was in tow of the steamer George Thompson. The steamers Victress and Viola were following the Thompson, and had a large hay boat in tow. The Thompson ran aground, when the two boats ran into the barge and sunk her. The barge and contents were insured in the home offices of Wheeling.

The tax on matches by the new bill, is one cent per box. Mr. Carlton has three establishments in Boston, in which are consumed twenty cords of wood and 500 lbs of brimstone per day. He employs 200 girls and a number of men, paying the Government $1,400 taxes per day.

The first propeller of the season from Buffalo has reached Chicago.

Eight dollars per hundred weight was formerly paid between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, whereas fifty cents is now the usual charge. It occupied eight days, in the old stage-coach fashion, to travel between those points, and now between hours is the usual time of transit, at an expense diminished in proportion.

A man in Lockport, named Frank Archey, recently was seized with severe purging, and at intervals disgorged sections of a large lizard, the tail of which was six inches long. The reptile had evidently been swallowed when young, and had grown in the stomach of the man. Mr. Archey died in two weeks after the reptile substance was taken from him.

A draft for 8,851 men from the State of New Jersey, under the last two calls of the President, will be commenced on the third of May next.

The bill reported in the House, from the Committee on Military Affairs, yesterday, will increase privates' pay to $16 per month; corporals', $18 per month, and other non-commissioned officers proportionately. The rations, except pepper, are reduced to the old ration of 1861. Colored soldiers are put on the same footing as to pay, rations, and clothing as white soldiers. Early action will be taken on the bill.

A grand musical festival inaugurating the great central fair to be held at Philadelphia for the benefit of the Sanitary commission will begin at the Academy of Music, May 4, and continue throughout a fortnight under the musical direction of Theodore Thomas of New York, assisted by a number of leading artists in Philadelphia.

The Chicago Board of Trade have voted to retain the situations of those of the employees of members of the Board who would enlist for one hundred days, and to pay $2.50 per week, so long as the Board might be in funds, to the families of those recruits who might need the appropriation.

Navigation on the Mississippi river, it is alleged between Memphis and Cairo, has never been in so precarious a condition. A correspondent says: Hardly a boat passes up or down the river between Cairo and Memphis that is not fired into. The steamer Hope was attacked twice on her last trip to Memphis. The Emma was fired into near Fort Pillow, while going down; the Golden Gate was stopped at a point only twelve miles above Memphis coming up, boarded, and boat and passengers robbed, while outrages of a less serious nature are of daily occurrence.

They are building an opera-house in Paris, which covers seven and one-half acres of ground. It has been building three years, and is yet only twenty feet above the ground.

At the Irish dog show in Dublin some prize dogs were valued at $50,000.

The Lake Tunnel enterprise, at Chicago, it is said, is steadily progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The shore shaft has been sunk in the hard bed of blue clay, which the workmen encountered several days ago, to a depth of eighty-three feet, the distance originally contemplated by the contractors, but it has been considered proper to sink the shaft a few feet farther. The blue clay, which becomes more dense as the workmen descend, has been found valuable, entirely obviating the necessity of boarding up the sides of the shaft.

Mr. Canisius, American Consul at Vienna, has sent to the Department of Agriculture at Washington a communication upon the subject of manufactures from the husks of Indian corn at Schloegelmuhle, in Austria. The enterprise appears to have been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations. Among the articles manufactured from the husk-fibre are yarn, paper stuff, linen, ticklings, oil cloth, knapsacks, fire-buckets, tar-covers, letter-envelopes, flower-paper, cigarette papers, and photographic and parchment paper. The linen does not appear to be of fine texture, but is well adapted for all common purposes. It is of close texture, heavy and very strong. Corn-husk paper is sold at Vienna at prices as low as paper made from rags, and is said to be equal to the finest linen paper. For tracing and drawing papers it is said to be superior to the article now in use. Mixed with rags, the husk-fibre produces the finest kinds of fancy paper The cost of the manufacture last year at the Imperial Mills at Schloegelmuhle was 273,740 florins, and the amount of the product 376,000 florins, making a profit of 105,760 florins, or 38½ per cent.

Mr. James Curtis and six sons, citizens of Schuyler county, Ill., are at the present time serving the Government as soldiers in the army

Fourteen out of the twenty-nine men arrested for the Coles county murders are still in custody at Springfield, Ill.

A recent letter from Alexandria, La., confirms the death of the rebel General Greene, in the fight with the gunboats at Grand Ecore.

The Cavalry Bureau has been placed under the immediate control of Major General Halleck, by order of the War Department.

A detachment of the 45th Kentucky, General Hobson's division, under Captain Adams, attacked the rebels in Breathill county, Kentucky, and killed four and captured sixteen men and twenty-four horses. Adams then pushed forward and defeated Everett's command, killing two of his officers and capturing thirty-five men.

Mr. James Holbrook, Special United States Mail Agent, died in Brooklyn, Conn., a few days ago. Mr. H., for many years, had been employed in the agency of the mail service, to the satisfaction of every successive Administration, and his labor in protecting the mails, detecting robberies, and generally supervising the mail service, was very arduous. He is succeeded in his agency by his late assistant, Mr. James Gayler.

Personal.

The friends of Gen. McClellan have started dollar subscriptions to enable them to buy a sword to present to him, in lieu of the one he was expected to receive from the visitors at the Sanitary Fair. How trivial all this sort of thing appears in view of the mighty events that are about to transpire in Virginia.

Gen. Foster has made application to the War Department for active command in the field. He will probably be assigned to a position under Gen. Burnside.

Maj.-Gen. Fremont was in Boston last week.

Admiral Dahlgren has returned to his command off Charleston.

John Minor Boots gave a dinner last Thursday, at which Gens. Grant, Sedgwick, Hancock, Birney, Humphrey, Robinson, Williams, Ingalls, Rawlings, Mott, Carr, Webb, Gibbon, Eustis and Morris were present. The affair was of the most sumptuous character.

The Congressional Republican caucus held Friday morning agreed to ask for the appointment of a Joint Committee of Congress to investigate charges made against Secretary Chase by Frank Blair. This action is demanded by Mr. Chase's friends, who desire to give an official and effectual refutation to the slurs heaped upon him.

Major General Oglesby has gone to Fortress Monroe. He will have a command on the Peninsula.

It is stated that General Butler has permitted himself to be deceived by a false spy in relation to the rebel rams in North Carolina waters, and that he reprimanded General Peck for persisting in his declaration that danger was to be apprehended from these engines of war.

CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Hon. Simon Cameron has been appointed Chairman of the Union State Central Committee of this State, a position for which his experience and influence peculiarly qualify him.

Were Negroes and Others Massacred at Fort Pillow?

The Richmond papers boasted of the massacre of negroes and others at Fort Pillow, but as for Flymouth they speak regretfully that the scene after the surrender was less sanguinary. The *Examiner* refers to the failure to massacre the garrison at Plymouth as evincing less "thorough work" than at Fort Pillow, from which we conclude that there was no indiscriminate massacre. We quote the *Examiner's* language:

General Hoke, judging from the large number of his prisoners, does not seem to have made such thorough work as that by which Forrest has so shocked the tender souls and frozen the warm blood of the Yankees. The resistance he encountered was, probably, not so desperate, and the blood of the victors was not so heated; though a fortification carried by storm, the loss of the garrison must inevitably be large.

The strict laws of civilized warfare acknowledge the power of the victor to put all to the sword in such cases. However severe such an example might seem, it would strike a salutary terror in the Yankees, which will be useful to them in the end, and their melancholy whine at meeting a part of the punishment their barbarities merit is absurd.

Operations of the Confederate Ram—Additional Details.

A correspondent who was on board the gunboat Miami, gives the following fresh description of the operations of the Confederate ram at Plymouth?

The ram made its appearance opposite the town about three o'clock Tuesday morning. The moon having set and so little of it being above the water, it had passed the torpedoes, exploding them without being observed, and was within 500 or 600 yards of us before the rattle was sprung, and by the time the bow guns were manned, she was into us striking the Southfield, tearing the bow almost off her, and there it lay totally unconcerned under our bows, receiving shot after shot from our 8-inch Dahlgren gun, and the 100-pounder rifle, the shot falling off her without the least effect. All the time her crew poured in a constant volley of musketry upon us. Captain Flusser exhibited the most perfect self-possession and intrepidity, aiming the guns and firing them with his own hand. After he had fired the 100-pounder rifle and the bow gun, he went to the port broadside gun, which was loaded with shell, and the captain of the gun told Capt. Flusser when he took hold of the lock-string that it was loaded with shell. "Well, it does not matter much," said he. "Depress! stand clear, boys." he cried, and fired. The shell striking the roof of the ram, rebounded and exploded on board the Miami, a piece about four inches square passing through Captain Flusser's body, tearing away his arm and mangling him terribly Other pieces struck him in the head, a piece entering his brain, and he fell, uttering the desire of his heart: "Boys, sink the ram." Eight of the guns' crew were wounded, but none seriously. Fifteen minutes after the Southfield was struck, she went down, but the bows remaining above water, she continued to fire a heavy fire into the iron monster, but all to no purpose. Other of their boats, filled with troops to board our boat, making their appearance, Capt. French, of the Southfield, assuming command of the Miami, deemed it prudent to drop down the river, which we accomplished with much difficulty, for you know how badly she steers. We succeeded in reaching the Sound, and were joined by the Whitehead and Ceres—both having run the gauntlet past the ram, receiving a few shots from a twelve-pound howitzer in passing. The ram did not come out into the Sound, so the three steamers hove to, the flags were lowered to half mast; and the body of Capt. Flusser was placed in a coffin and carried on board the Ceres, together with acting ensign Harris, third assistant engineer Harrington, and several sailors—all wounded by the casualty. Jerry Lyons is wounded slightly in the leg. After receiving the remains of Capt. Flusser and the wounded, the Ceres started for Newbern. The Whitehead went up the Roanoke river to see if the ram had been disabled, and shortly after returned with the information that the ram was lying along side the Southfield, uninjured.

PILOTS ON WESTERN WATERS.—Admiral Porter, in his official report of the operations of the Naval Fleet in the Red River Expedition, makes honorable mention of a class of men whose services to the country have been overlooked. He says:

There is a class of men who have, during this war, shown a good deal of bravery and patriotism, and who have seldom met with an approbation from those whose duty it is to report such matters. I speak of the pilots on the Western waters. With very little any hope of future reward through fame, or in a pecuniary sense, they enter into the business of piloting the transports through dangers that would make a faint-hearted man quail. Occupying the most exposed position, a fair mark for a sharpshooter, they are continually fired at, and often hit, without so much as a mention being made of their gallantry. On this expedition they have been much exposed, and have shown great gallantry in managing their vessels while under fire in this, to them, unknown river. I beg leave to pay this small tribute to their bravery, and must say, as a class, I never knew a braver set of men.

A NUMEROUS PARAGRAPH.—Quite an excitement was created in Brooklyn, a few mornings since, by the announcement that a woman had given birth to four children. The name of the mother is Catharine Barrini. Her husband is a German. He is said to be a lover of lager beer. The children did not live long, and their epitaphs may be thus written: Born, ten a. m.; died, two p. m. Three boys, one girl. The Binghamton *Times* tells of Pat. Burns, who is seventy-eight years old, and is the father of thirty children. He is living with his second wife, and is an industrious, hardworking Irishman. A widow in Union, Maine, who has twelve children, eleven or them boys, has just sent the *eleventh son* to the army. On the occasion of his enlistment, some officers and friends made up a purse of two hundred dollars, and presented it to this patriotic matron.

THE *Courrier des Etats Unis* states that there is no disagreement between the French and National authorities in regard to the Richmond tobacco question. M. DE MARIBAULT, who commands the French vessels in the James River, had orders from the French Minister in Washington, and from Admiral REYNAUD, to return, with all his vessels, from City Point to Fortress Monroe, on the 22d ult.

[From the New York Observer.] The U. S. Five Hundred Million Five Per Cent. Loan.

This Loan is limited to two hundred millions, and is being rapidly subscribed for by the people. A moderate portion of this amount has been taken for Europe, and any reasonable portion of the remaining amount that the Secretary of the Treasury might be willing to designate, could be placed on the other side, with or without making the interest payable in London instead of New York, on highly advantageous terms, thus giving the command of a large amount of sterling exchange (10 per cent. better than gold, as rates are calculated here,) through the Summer months. He has never yet entertained such propositions for his popular loans. His preference is that our own people should have the entire advantage of the gold interest which they bear, or else the premium on their Bonds, such as can now be had on the 5-20s when bought for Europe. The present object, therefore, is *popular distribution at home*, at par, on five per cent. gold interest, equal to 7.30 or 8 per cent. in currency with gold at 150 @160 per cent.

The Act of Congress specially provides that the principal of the Bonds shall be paid in gold. If paid off after ten years with the economical view of re-borrowing at three or four per cent. interest—for after the war of 1812 this government borrowed money in Europe at three per cent.—the payment will be made in gold.

On this and all other funded stocks of the United States, there is a specific pledge of the Customs Revenue in gold, for the continued payment of the interest in gold.

The customs and duties, thus pledged for the payment of the interest and gradual extinction of the principal—through annual purchases for the sinking fund—of the funded public debt of the United States, constitute a specific and direct taxation, to which the people are and always have been accustomed. It falls upon the people only in proportion to their ability or inclination to consume foreign wares and merchandise, upon which these duties are levied. As they elect to forego the use of foreign luxuries, so they lighten their own burthen of the public debt, even while investing their means in it at rates and on a security superior to any other stock, for uniform and assured income (free of local taxes), in the whole country.

The last fiscal year, to June 30, 1863, this source of revenue amounted to $69,059,642. The gold interest on the public debt then amounted to only $24,727,948, and the principal of the old loan of 1842, $3,250,000, was paid off in gold, in addition.

The present fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1864, will show at least 40 per cent. increase in gold customs, say $96,683,398, on a gross importation of less than 20 per cent. increase over last year. The gold interest on the present funded and fundable debt, for the current fiscal year, will not exceed $17,735,650, *leaving a surplus of nearly fifty millions in gold* from customs over the specific charge for interest upon them; part of which surplus the Secretary has readily disposed of at 165 per cent. for greenbacks, the principal as well as premium of which will go to the benefit of the Sinking Fund, and to the reduction of the currency interest on the unfunded or temporary debt, such as one year certificates of indebtedness, certificates of deposit, &c.

That this statement may not seem overdrawn, we annex a schedule of the funded debt and 7.30 per cent. treasury notes, soon to pass into funded debt by voluntary conversion, on which gold interest is now being paid:

Funded Debt of the United States to March 3, 1864.

LOANS.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
Popular 5-20 Loan	6 per cent	$510,774,450
7-30 per cent. Loan*	7.30 per cent	138,248,000
Loan of 1861, July	6 per cent	51,652,000
Loan of 1861, Feb	6 per cent	18-415,000
Loans of 1858-60	6 per cent	27,022,000
Loans of 1847-48	6 per cent	18,323,000
Loan of 1850	5 per cent	8,415,000
Oregon Loan, 1861	6 per cent	1,016,000
Total		$768,965,000
Annual interest in gold		47,735,650

* A 6 per cent. stock after 1864.

This interest charge upon the same amount of funded debt will be reduced the next fiscal year in the sum of $1,798, 524, by the conversion of the 7.30 per cents of 1864, in August and October, into the 6 per cents of 1881, leaving the interest charge upon the same $768,965,000 only $45,937,126, for the next fiscal year, when, under the increased rates of customs duties now immediately contemplated by Congress, the gold revenues, on the same volume of gross importation as in 1864 will be raised to $110,000,000 or $115,000,000.

Awards of Mail Contracts.

The following is a list of the additional awards of contracts in the Post Office Department of the accepted bidders in Western Pennsylvania:

2599. From Berlin to Johnstown. John Brollier, $305.
2600. From Connellsville to Berlin. Jacob Lane, $219.
2601. From Uniontown to Masontown. William H. H. Schroyer, $240.
2602. From Flatwoods to Uniontown. Redding Bunting, $280.
2603. From Brownsville to Uniontown. Alexander Taylor, $230.
2604. From Smithfield to Mapletown. Thos. Fenton, $115.
2605. From Waynesburg to West Alexander, Pa. Samuel Humes, $387.
2606. From Waynesburg to Waynesburg. Samuel Humes, $179.
2607. From Waynesburg to Willow Tree. C. A. Garard, $90.
2608. From Waynesburg to Cameron. Joseph Thompson, $475.
2609. From Waynesburg to Middlebourne. John Furbee, $465.
2610. From Rice's Landing to Waynesburg. Thomas McQuaid, $50.
1611. From Carmichael's to Rice's Landing. John McCalister, $195.
2612. From Greensboro' to Mount Morris. Charles A. Garard, $85.
2613. From Mapletown to Newtown. Suspended.
2614. From Dunnigsville to Pittsburgh. Henry Hamilton, $495.
2615. From Washington to Mount Pleasant. Butcher & Closs, $885.
2617. From Washington to Wellsburg. Thos. Lane, $134.
2618. From Washington to Steubenville, O. William Williamson, $219.
1619. From Washington to Waynesburg. W. G. U. Day, $500.
2620. From Washington to Hookstown. Sam'l McCombs, $190.
2621. From Washington to Rice's Landing. Joseph Yoders, $695.
2622. From West Middleton to Seventy-Six. Cornelius Barber, $278.
2623. From Sparta to Prosperity. David J. Evans, $78.
2626. From Pittsburg to Greensboro' by steam boats during navigation, and twice a week the residue of the year. Adam Jacobs, $6,300.
2627. From Pittsburg to Brownington. Samuel V. Lightcap, $1,725.
2628. From Pittsburg to Mercer. David S. Walker, $1,980.
2629. From Pittsburg to Washington. James Parson, $400.
2630. From Pittsburg to West Middletown. Anderson Cochran, $590.
2631. From Pittsburg to Steubenville. Butcher & Closs, $1,795.
2632. From Pittsburg to Independence. John Chambers, $790.
2633. From Pittsburg to Beallsville. Israel Jennings, $455.
2635. From Pittsburg to Saxenburg. Ebenezer Langfelt, $610.
2636. From Pittsburg to Street's Run. Levi Lefever, $165.

INCREASED DUTIES.—A New York letter states that the passage of the bill increasing the Tariff has produced a young panic among the foreign importers and merchants generally. Of course the first impulse was to rush to the Custom House and withdraw goods from warehouse. The demand for gold to pay duties has been very sharp all day in consequence. The crowd of persons anxious to obtain possession of their merchandise before the law goes into effect, was very great at the Custom House between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. A *queue* was formed, and many an anxious merchant who didn't like to wait, purchased a place near the Cashier's desk at a good round sum. The apprehension was, that, if they waited too long the telegraph would announce that President Lincoln had signed the bill, and that, being now a law, the withdrawal of goods without paying the enhanced duties, would stop.

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1828.
Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
The following specialties attended to:
1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.
2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.
3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap30

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Washington, April 25, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:
Newport, Penna., Thursday, May 5th.
Gettysburg, Penna., Monday, May 9th.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, May 12th.
Mifflin, Penna., Thursday, May 19th.
Reading, Penna., Thursday, May 26th.
Lebanon, Penna., Thursday, June 2d.
Northumberland, Penna., Thursday, June 9th.
Scranton, Penna., Thursday, June 16th.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, June 23d.
One hundred (100) horses at Gettysburg, and two hundred and fifty (250) at each of the other places.
These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the United States Army.
For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses will be sold singly.
Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily until all are sold.
TERMS: CASH, in United States Treasury notes only.
Lieut. Colonel and C. Q. M., Cavalry Bureau.
ap29:till June 23.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 77, December Term, A. D. 1863. In Divorce, MARY McHENRY, by her next friend vs. JAMES McHENRY.
To the above named Respondent you are hereby notified and requested to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Allegheny, to be held at Pittsburgh on the FIRST MONDAY of June, A. D. 1864, then and there to answer the above named Complainant, and show cause why the prayer for Divorce, "A Vinculo Matrimonii" should not be granted.
JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, April 29, 1864.16-1s-w

SCHOOL AT EVERGREEN.—The Summer term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, May 2d, 1864. A limited number of young Ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the Principal. Information in detail furnished on the premises, at Evergreen Hamlet, or on written application to R. HUME, Principal,
Care of WM. M. SHINN, Esq., Pittsburgh.
ap23:tf

LINNEUS RHUBARB

Is the best variety grown. It is crisp, of delicate flavor, and requires less sugar than any other variety. Plants for sale at
J. KNOX'S,
No. 29 Fifth street.
ap21:tf

H. C. MACKRELL, S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law and Soldiers' Claim Agency,
No. 89 Grant street, three doors from corner of Fifth street. ap30

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[Additional Local on First Page.]

Interesting Oil News.

Speculation in oil territory is still the order of the day, and we continually hear of seemingly extravagant and fabulous prices being paid for farms that only a few years since would not bring cents where they have brought dollars. Sales are frequent in the Venango region, and the prices rule high. The Blood Farm was sold last week, to L. M. Seely, formerly of New York, but now a resident of Michigan, for the sum of $550,000. This farm has ever been the most reliable producing one on the creek. The present producing portion of this farm is estimated to yield a daily product of between five and six hundred barrels of oil. There is one tract of forty acres, lying directly upon the creek, that is undeveloped, which gives promise of being as productive as any in the oil region. We understand that every well hitherto sunk on this farm has been productive. The Burning, Bushnell, Maple Grove, Painter, Duncan, Filkins, Rowley, Lehigh, Collins, and several other good producing wells are on this farm. We look upon the Blood Farm, says the Oil City *Register*, or rather that portion of it which has been partially developed, as inferior in point of production to none that we have here, and congratulate Mr. Seely upon having secured a bargain at a cheap rate. It is our opinion that in less than a year hence, the same farm cannot be had for less than $1,000,000, for it is legitimately oil territory.

One of the most successful oil companies in the Venango region has been, and is, the Columbia, which owns the Story Farm. They have divided in all dividends up to December, 1863, $332,407,58. We learn that last month they divided $70,000, and will this month divide nearly $100,000 among the stockholders. We are not aware that any of the stock of this company is now upon the market. The above figures will show that the shares, which originally cost $20, are now really worth from four to five hundred dollars.

Shreve, Tilson & Co., have purchased Rynd Island, on the Rynd Farm. This is good territory. There are two wells upon it which have steadily yielded from 30 to 50 barrels per day. Besides, there is plenty of room to sink more wells, with an almost unfailing certainty of getting oil.

Sudden Death.

John Shea, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third District, died suddenly on Friday evening at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Horne, Penn street, of paralysis. He ate his breakfast as usual on Friday morning, remarking to his family that he felt unusually well. During the day, while engaged in the duties of his office, and conversing with a gentleman, his pen was observed to fall from his hand, and he became suddenly ill. Assistance was immediately rendered him, but his head fell upon his breast, and he became unconscious. He was conveyed to his residence, where he expired about four o'clock. Mr. Shea was about sixty-four years of age, and one of our most highly esteemed citizens. He leaves a wide circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss, and by the death the Government loses a faithful and efficient public servant. The deceased had been for many years engaged in the dry goods business in this city, and was appointed, about one year ago, to the responsible position of Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity to the Government and acceptance to his fellow citizens. He had been in delicate health for some time, but was always prompt in attending to his arduous duties.

Important Arrest.

Officer Charles Bay, of the Mayor's police, on Saturday arrested James J. Johnston, *alias* James McKelvy, charged, on oath of Maria McCall, with surety of the peace. The prisoner is charged by the prosecutrix with assaulting her, and with threatening her life, alleging that he has been boasting to his companions that he would shoot her the first time he met her, and that he has been seeking for her for several days with a view of carrying into execution his threats. From certain facts which have leaked out since the arrest, it seems that Johston, *alias* McKelvy, is a former resident of Baltimore, but was compelled to leave that city on account of being engaged in the disgraceful riot which occurred there at the breaking out of the war, in which several members of the Massachusetts volunteers lost their lives. The Baltimore authorities have been looking for the prisoner ever since, and a dispatch has been sent to them to come and identify him. Should it turn out to be true that he is one of the men engaged in that riot, the arrest is one of more than ordinary importance, and Mr. Johnston, *alias* McKelvy, will stand a fair chance of yet receiving his just deserts.

Again in Trouble.

Edward O'Donnell, under bail in the sum of two thousand dollars—$1,000 for an aggravated assault upon a shoemaker in the Third Ward, a few weeks since, and another $1,000 on a charge of assault and battery, and riot at Vierheller's saloon last week. On Saturday O'Donnell was engaged in raising another row in the neighborhood of the Point, and was seen chasing an old man with a hatchet in his hand, swearing he would kill him if he caught him. One of the citizens sent information to the Mayor's office, and officers Kemp, Messner, Culp and Willison were dispatched to the scene of the disturbance, and succeeded in arresting the desperado. He resisted the officers to the last, kicking, striking and tearing their clothes, and they were compelled, after dragging and carrying him two squares, to convey him in a furniture wagon the balance of the way to the office. He swears vengeance against the officers, particularly Messner, who he threatens to kill the first opportunity. Information was made against O'Donnell by Messner for assault and battery and surety of the peace, and in default of bail, he was committed to jail. The truth of the adage that troubles never come singly has been fully realized in this case.

Change in the Paymaster's Department.

Major John B. Allison, Assistant Paymaster U. S. A., who has had charge of the Pay Department in our city for the past seven months, has been ordered to report for duty at Wheeling, Va. Major Russell Everett, of the *Gazette*, is assigned for duty at this point as Paymaster. The order takes effect immediately.

Major Allison has won the respect and confidence of our citizens during his stay among us, and we part from him with regret. He is a model officer, and we trust the exigencies of the service will admit of his return here at no distant day.

The Country.

—Having a few leisure hours on Saturday, we took passage on the McKeesport Accommodation Train, in charge of the efficient conductor, Mr. Kennedy, and soon found ourself far beyond the smoke and dust of Pittsburgh, breathing a pure, healthe-giving country atmosphere. As we passed along the road we noticed some fields of wheat which gave evidence of an abundant harvest, and what may seem still stranger to the croakers who have been predicting for the past two months that *all* the peaches had been killed in the bud by the cold weather of last winter, we found, upon examining the buds and blossoms on some half dozen young trees, that not a single peach blossom was destroyed, and the embryo fruit is in a perfect, healthy state, and should the frosts keep off for a time, the trees examined by us, at least, will produce an abundant yield. And so will it be with other fruits.

A Brace of Locomotives off the Track.

—The train from the West was delayed on Saturday by a detached locomotive running off the track near Economy, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. On the Pennsylvania road the locomotive of the Johnstown accommodation train ran off the track on the same evening at the outer depot. Not to be behind the rest the locomotive of the mail train on the Connellsville railroad got off the track above Brown's Station, on Saturday evening, which delayed the cars a short time. Little or no damage was sustained in either case.

Clarion and the Fair.

—The people of Clarion county are about moving in the matter of having a representation in the approaching Sanitary Fair. A mass meeting of the citizens of the county will be held on Tuesday night of court week, when such measures will be adopted as the occasion demands. Clarion should contribute handsomely, as it is a wealthy county and can well afford to do so.

Not yet Recovered.

—Alderman Dobbs has not recovered any portion of the $3,000 lost by him on Friday. Three men were seen to pick up a roll of money on Smithfield street, between Diamond alley and Fourth, on Friday, a little after noon. He saw the notes distinctly, and says they were greenbacks. As this is the locality in which Mr. Dobbs thinks he lost his money, it is very probable the notes picked up were his. Efforts are being made to find out who the men were who found the money.

Dr. Chapin's Lecture.

—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Rev. Dr. Chapin, of New York, will deliver his great lecture on "Europe and America" on Wednesday evening, at Concert Hall. The mere announcement that this elo

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Address and Resolutions Adopted.

Mr. George Bergner, from the Committee on Resolutions and Address, submitted the following:

To the People of Pennsylvania:

In presenting the name of Abraham Lincoln for re-election to the Presidency, to our fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania and of the other loyal States, we are constrained by a high sense of what is due to the principle involved, briefly to set forth the reasons which impel us to this preference. In doing so, we desire emphatically to state that our ardent purpose to secure the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate of the Union is controlled by no hasty intention to neutralize the high claims to patriotism of other statesmen mentioned in connection with the same great office by the Union men of the country; nor to have it manifest, either, that we are controlled by any selfish adherence to a mere man, in this the hour of a free people's struggle for their existence. The reasons which urge us to advocate the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, are such as must influence all patriotic men in adopting measures that will best subserve the safety and purity of the government, the honor and glory of its people, with their speedy triumph over the murderous combinations of a wicked rebellion. The Administration, in all its attitudes, presents the power of the Government in all its might and majesty. Whatever effects the one, must, more or less, influence and impair the other. If the Government should be defeated, the overthrow of the Administration must of course follow. If the conspirators, who do the bidding of Jefferson Davis, triumph, necessarily the brave men who obey the summons and enter in the fight for the Union, under the general direction of the President of the United States, must also be defeated, and as they go down, the President ceases to be the representative of national power; and as all those perish, so too, will all men now free and independent, be sacrificed to the horrors of war, or be doomed to the still greater horrors of slavery. From these alternatives there is no escape. Our political enemies have so couched their battle cry as to render most odious those who now represent the National authority; while our armed foes, (the natural allies of those opposed to us politically) have schooled their followers in the same prejudices. So closely are these identified, even now it is boasted in the revolted States as being only necessary for the success of the rebellion, that the peace democracy should succeed in the loyal States; while the peace Democracy insist, as the basis of their success, that the rebellion must first become a military triumph. This is not an assumption of our own to make an argument against our enemies. The history of the whole course of the slaveholders' rebellion corroborates it on the one side, while the career of those who sympathize with treason, affirms it on the other. Hence the necessity of so identifying the Administration with the Government in the coming political contest, as to make them inseparable—the one as potential as the other—invincible against the combined enemies, North and South. *This can only be done by the re-nomination and re-election of Abraham Lincoln.* Until the rebellion is put down, or at least until its armed force and vigor are broken, there should be no change in the Administration representing the Government. Obvious reasons impressed us with the importance of this position. A change of men would involve a change of measures; so that while the loyal States were undergoing such a revulsion, the States that are in rebellion would be afforded time to gather new strength wherewith possibly to overwhelm and destroy the Government. Campaigns then just projected would be immediately countermanded to appease the rage of partisan rivalry. Leaders fairly tried would be reduced in command to make room for the ambitious, incompetent and useless imbecile. The depreciation of the currency, now so eagerly aimed at, would then be speedily accomplished. The ruin of the national credit, now treated as a jest, would then be received as a reality, and mocked as a deserving result. Our diplomacy would become the channel of conveying to the nations of the world the evidence of our internal broils and the facts of our national weakness. And thus, with schism where the Union is now strong, and antagonism where cordiality now prevails, the general wreck of the Government would mark the imprudent change in its present administration, and the enslavement of a people who are now free and independent, conclude the black record of the nation's decline and fall.

If a nation's safety is worth a party's noblest efforts, then, indeed, have we, claiming to be the loyal men of the land, and ready to sacrifice all that is dear or valuable, the noblest incentives to labor for our political success. Believing, as we do, that there is but one principle of politics now animating the public heart—and that principle involving the purity of the government and the freedom of the governed—our duty becomes at once plain, forcible and binding. In the performance of this duty, we are asked to make no sacrifices. On the contrary, we are invoked to contend against the sacrifice of what is essentially accessory for the permanency of the Government. We are asked to harmonize our political organization, and to unite on a tried and faithful servant, in order that the contest at the ballot-box may be a victory worthy of the emulation of our fellow-citizens on the battle field; a victory which will forever seal the doom of treason in all the States. In the contest for the Presidency we have it in our power materially to aid those who are carrying on a struggle where blood marks their progress and death hovers over the combatants. If we succeed in re-electing Abraham Lincoln, our brothers in the field will triumph over the armed foes of the Government. If we reaffirm the power of the National Administration by endorsing the national doctrines in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, rebellion must cease. Nothing is surer—nothing could be more desirable.

It is not necessary for us to go into a history of the National Administration, in order to make up a claim for the election of Mr. Lincoln. With that claim resting on the necessities of the Government, and endorsed by the preferences of the people, any merit which the man may have of personal virtue and unsullied reputation, sinks into insignificance. And yet the American people owe it to themselves, as well as to Abraham Lincoln, to acknowledge the influence which his personal virtues have exercised on the conflict in which we are now engaged. That influence has more than once dispelled the grovelling suspicion of the demagogues, and hushed the angry jar of faction. The firmness of his rule has disarmed the machinations of the Northern sympathisers with Southern rebellion. The impartiality of his official acts and constructions have preserved the Constitution he swore to support, pure; and the law he was pledged to enforce, inviolate; so far as his authority extended, and his official power could be wielded.

In the first struggle for independence, our fathers could not have been prouder of Washington, than are we, in this, our struggle for a more perfect independence, proud of Abraham Lincoln. The future will enhance the greatness and glory which cluster around him in the present hour. And if we, nobly striving for equitable principle and a free Government, can secure the services of Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential Chair for another term, we will be conferring the greatest possible boon upon posterity, by securing the eternal perpetuation of a free Government. To this end we invoke the co-operation of our fellow citizens of this and the other loyal States. We ask all true men to join with us in securing, not the mere triumph of a party, or the continuation of the rule of a man—but the success of a principle—the vindication of a heaven-born, God-inspired right, that the life of the Republic may be prolonged, the hope of the world once more animated, and the down-trodden of all countries and climes filled with joy and gladness!

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That the vindication of the National honor, and the enforcement of the National authority, against the aggressions of a desperate and wicked conspiracy, are the only objects which should now claim the attention of parties and engage the efforts of those who represent the Government. Until that authority, which is the supreme law of the land, is recognised in all its borders, there cannot and dare not be any terms of peace offered to traitors. Until peace elicits unqualified and entire submission to the National authority, war must be waged while there is an arm left to strike a blow, and a dollar in the National Treasury to subsist a soldier.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the policy of the National Administration, and the means employed for the suppression of rebellion, the punishment of traitors at home and abroad; a policy which, if carried out, will end in the speedy triumph of our arms, and the security and permanency of the Government.

Resolved, That we regard the re-nomination and election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency as essential not only to the complete overthrow of the slaveholders' rebellion, but as necessary to the full organization and operation of that policy which alone can secure the future peace and prosperity of a restored Union. The purity of his character, the liberality of his views, the independence of his action, and the regard which he ever manifests for justice and right, fit him pre-eminently for the direction of the affairs of the nation, until its authority is recognized, received and respected in all the States of the American Union.

Resolved, That, in response to the sentiment of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, and in justice to a tried and faithful public officer, the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth. His manly defense of the honor and dignity of the State, his unwavering adherence to its credit, and his vigilant care of its interests, have placed their influence alike upon the political character of its citizens, and the prosperity which now marks their trade and enterprise, demands a people's highest admiration and applause.

Resolved, That the alacrity with which the Governor of Pennsylvania has contributed, through the aid of our fellow citizens, to the National defense, is in keeping with the character of loyalty ever borne by the Keystone State. Through the active energy of Governor Curtin, Pennsylvania has had the satisfaction of knowing that her State flag has floated in almost every battle fought for the Union, while no Commonwealth has given more of its material means in aid of the Government than that which the wise and frugal measures of Andrew G. Curtin have enabled this State to extend to the National Government.

Resolved, That the highest rewards of the nation are due to the brave men who are now in the field, periling their livest in a struggle with a base and wicked conspiracy; that we will ever hold in grateful recollection the memory of those who have already perished in the fight for the Union, and extend to those who survive to return, or more to their homes, the honor which their valor has fairly won, and the peaceful rest which their labors so eminently deserve.

Resolved, That we thank the loyal members of the legislature for the steady and persistent course with which they have maintained the honor and credit of the Commonwealth, and the stern patriotism with which they also resisted the revolutionary schemes of the minorities in the Senate and House. The attitude of the majority in both branches of the Legislature on the interest question and on the enfranchisement of the soldier, was controlled alike by a regard for economy and a determination to recognize in the defenders of the Union citizens, deserving the highest rank and franchises; while the course of general legislation has been such at least as to deserve for the Legislature during the session about to close, our frank approval.

Resolved, That the thanks of the whole people are due to the gallant men who are now in the lead of our armies, and that we hold ourselves in readiness, at a moment's warning, to second the efforts of these to consider the summer campaign against treason, the final end of the struggle for the peace of the country and the full recognition of the authority of the Government in all the States.

The reading of the foregoing address and resolutions was frequently interrupted by the heartiest applause, and they were adopted without a dissenting voice, amid the warmest demonstrations of enthusiasm.

OILS.

JOHN W. WISE.....HENRY W. CHILDS.

WISE & CHILDS,

STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM

No. 429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of Dealers and Oil Producers generally is directed to our extensive facilities for the safe storage, sale and shipment of Crude and Refined Oils.

REFERENCES:

Philadelphia—J. C. Howe & Co.; Farnham, Kirham & Co.; Wise, Pusey & Co.

New York—J. C. Howe & Co.; Carpenter, Vail & Fuller; Brewer, Watson & Co.

Boston—J. C. Howe & Co.

Pittsburgh—S. M. Kier & Co.; Hill & Beals.

Brownsville—Mitchell & Brown.

Titusville—Brewer, Watson & Co.; William H. Abbott. mh9:6m

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,

KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.

se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets. se11:1y

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7:1y

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

LAWRENCEVILLE.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.

Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja4

CLOTHING.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

No. 10 St. Clair street.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTERN cities, a large and well selected stock of goods, designed for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of the following goods: FRENCH CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FANCY ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN COATINGS and CASSIMERES of almost every shade, style and color, all of which I will make up to order in the latest and most fashionable manner by experienced workmen at short notice and reasonable terms. Also, a large stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as are usually kept in first-class furnishing stores. Orders solicited and promptly executed. W. H. McGEE.

ap19:6m No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVAL.

GRAY & LOGAN,

Having removed to 47 ST. CLAIR street, would specially invite the attention of all in want of

CLOTHING FOR BOYS,

YOUTHS or CHILDREN

To their now large and complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

replete with all the new styles of the season, and manufactured by the very best houses in New York.

GRAY & LOGAN,

ap19:2w No. 47 St. Clair street.

J. BOOBYER, Jr.,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

no9-1y 225 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

COTTON FACTORIES.

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.

Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,

se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

se9

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,

se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 424 Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for the use of business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe24:wdsm CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

COOPERAGE.—

CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,

Corner of Rial Lane and Third street, Allegheny, is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil, Whisky and all other kinds of Barrels, at reasonable rates solicited.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in the United States or notes of National banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from that date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), One Thousand Dollars, (1,000), Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), and One Thousand Dollars ($1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original, of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa., and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers. ap30:d&w2w

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,

MANCHESTER SAW MILL,

Dealers in all kinds of Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Nail Kegs, BEAVER STREET, near Sheffield, no19:1y MANCHESTER, PA.

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,

MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,

BETWEEN BEAVER STREET AND OHIO RIVER, MANCHESTER, PA.

Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. se7

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)

se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,

oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

HENRY BENDER'S

Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,

No. 241 Liberty street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

PIANOS.

DECKER'S PIANOS—With new patent iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other instruments, without exceptions. And, also, Treat & Davis' most celebrated

Melodeons and Harmoniums,

are only for sale by

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,

ap30 No. 53 Fifth street.

PIANOS.

PIANOS.

PIANOS.

And And And

CABINET ORGANS.

CABINET ORGANS.

CABINET ORGANS!

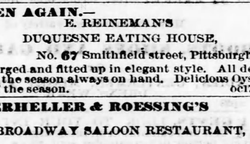
NEW LOT.

AT OLD PRICES.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

ap23 81 Wood street.

REMOVAL.



We take pleasure in informing the public that we now occupy the large and commodious House, 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair st., where we have just received from the manufacturers of Bradbury, and Schomacker & Co., a new lot of their superior Pianos. Also, a complete assortment of Smith's celebrated Harmoneums, Melodeons and musical generally. The Bradbury Piano Forte is rapidly gaining in popularity for power, sweetness of tone, and excellence in workmanship. Schomacker & Co.'s Pianos having been so long and favorably known, need no further comment. Guaranteed for five years.

WAMELINK & BAHR,

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Penna., 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.

Good second-hand Pianos for rent. Tuning and repairing done promptly. ap30

LAW OFFICE AND CLAIM AGENCY.—

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

No. 144 Fourth street, second floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, and all Military Claims collected promptly. ap1

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1864.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on THURSDAY, May 5th, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the extension of charter, agreeably to Supplement, passed April 1, 1864.

ap14:td M. MURRAY, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until four o'clock, p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1864, for the delivery of all the Wrought Iron Plates and Bars as hereinafter specified, necessary to build the following Carriages:

For 15-inch Guns:
70 Barbette Front Pintle.
30 Barbette Centre Pintle.
For 10-inch Guns.
160 Casemate Carriages.
240 Front Pintle Barbette.
For 8-inch Guns.
60 Front Pintle Barbette.

The parts required for wrought Iron Barbette and Casemate Carriages are as follows:

FOR TOP CARRIAGE.

Check-Plates, Braces, Caps, Shoes, Transoms, Guide Hooks, Guide Hook Bar, Trunnion Beds, Axle Shapes, Bolts.

CHASSIS, FRONT AND CENTRE PINTLE.

Rails, Rail Plates, Rail Chords, Rail Braces, Transoms, Angle Iron Floor Cleats, Pintle Transoms, Transom Washers, Axle Shapes, Fork Shapes, Hurters, Chassis, Step, Assembling Bolts.

CASEMATE CARRIAGE CHASSIS.

Parts named before and rail top bars.

The number and dimensions of the iron plates and bars for each carriage to be as specified in the bills of iron in Ordnance Memo. No. 6, copies of which can be obtained upon application at Watertown, Frankford or Allegheny Arsenals, the New York agency, or at this office. Printed circulars containing the number of plates and bars required, can be obtained at the above named places. On these bidders will state the price at which they propose to manufacture each part, in the manner therein prescribed.

The iron to be used in the manufacture of the plates and bars to be as follows:

ROLLED IRON

Check Plates and Rail Plates of medium quality of iron, fibre in direction of length; tenacity not less than 46,000 lbs. per square inch.

Transoms all to be of best quality charcoal flange iron, fibre in direction of length; tenacity not less than 48,000 lbs per square inch.

Trunnion Beds to be of best quality of charcoal iron; tenacity not less than 51,000 lbs. per square inch.

Checks, Braces, Hurters and Counter-hurters, all to be of good medium iron; tenacity not less than 46,000 lbs. per square inch.

Rails, Rail Chords, Chassis Braces, Caps and Shoes, and Angle Iron, to be of good quality, or well-reined fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 50,000 lbs. per square inch.

Axles for 8-inch and 10-inch Carriages, and all Traverse Wheel Journals, to be of the best charcoal fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 55,000 lbs. per square inch.

All Bolts and Rivets to be of the best charcoal fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 58,000 lbs. per square inch.

HAMMERED IRON.

Axles for 15-inch Carriages, and all Fork Shapes and Tongues for Casemate Carriages, to be of the best charcoal iron; tenacity not less than 55,000 lbs. per square inch.

Bidders will make separate schedules for delivering one-half the amount required at the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., and the other half at the New York Arsenal, New York harbor.

Bidders will specify the date at which they can commence deliveries, and the rate at which they can deliver each part thereafter.

No bids will be received except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work as specified by them.

Bidders will be required to furnish proper sureties for the proper performance of the work, and will enclose with their bids, the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Wrought Iron Plates and Bars for Iron Gun Carriages."

GEORGE D. RAMSEY,
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance,

ap11:eodtd

Notice for Proposals for Supply of Marine Hospital.

DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
CUSTOM HOUSE, April 20th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "SEALED PROPOSALS," accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN SUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June following.

The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the Contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.

C. W. BATCHELOR,
Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.

ap21:7w-1t-n-w

CATTLE, CATTLE, CATTLE.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be opened daily at the office of the Commissary of Subsistence, 291 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., at 12 m., for Beef Cattle, to be delivered in that city.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to supply, and the weight and character of the cattle; also the shortest time in which they can be delivered.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

The cattle will be subject to a rigid inspection before being received.

Payment to be made in such funds as are on hand at the time; one fourth of the amount due on the delivery to be retained until the final completion of the contract.

A. L. CARLTON,
ap25:10t Captain and C. S. U. S.

Proposal for White Pine Shingles.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, m., for the delivery at this depot of the following amounts of shingles:

One million (1,000,000) No. 1, 18-inch white pine shingles, (sawed clear.)

The shingles to be made from good material, to be subjected to a rigid inspection before being received, and the whole amount contracted for to be delivered within thirty (30) days from signing of contract.

Bonds in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contracts will be required of the successful bidder or bidders.

Bids received for two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) shingles, or more.

Samples of the shingles proposed for will be required of each bidder.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed, "PROPOSALS FOR WHITE PINE SHINGLES," and addressed to the undersigned. D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
ap26:11t Depot of Washington, D. C.

OPTICIANS.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL.

DURING ALTERATIONS,

of

GEORGE E. SHAW,

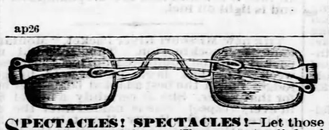
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

To Davis' Auction Room,

Two Doors Below Old Stand,

54 FIFTH STREET.

ap26



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

Ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 51 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. oc21-1y

E. GLEASON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Ohio street, between Chestnut and East lane, de21:1y Allegheny, Pa.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

se28 222 North Front street, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER.—

WALL PAPER
WINDOW SHADES and
OIL CLOTHS.

Latest styles direct from the manufacturers for sale at the lowest prices at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,

mh27 No. 164 Smithfield street.

E. S. MORROW,

se9 ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER, No. 114 Fifth street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

BELLWOOD COAL FARM FOR SALE.—The BELLWOOD FARM is situate on the south side of the Monongahela river, nine miles above Pittsburgh. It contains about 440 Acres Surface Land, about 100 Acres of which is good timbered, principally of oak.

There are about 160 ACRES OF COAL upon the premises, with the advantage of much Coal in the rear.

There is upon it ONE ELEGANT MANSION, with fine Fruit, Greenhouse, &c., the former residence of Isaac Jones, Esq. There are SIX DWELLING HOUSES and THREE GOOD BARNS on the premises. It has a frontage on the river of 2,800 feet, with a good landing, and sufficient depth of water at all seasons for loading coal.

These, with the right of way to the coal fields, comprises the property now offered for sale. A map of the entire premises can be seen at the office of J. S. COSGRAVE, 163 Second street, and price and terms can be learned from

J. S. COSGRAVE, 163 Second street.
Or JOHN McLOSKEY, Port Perry.

ap29

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, SITUATE in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place, containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon; School House adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS, No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or E. ABEL, Commercial office. mh31:1m

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY finished

TWO-STORIED BRICK DWELLING,

with all the modern improvements, situated on Locust street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of JAMES MILLER, Manchester. ja29

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance, on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

HOUSE WANTED, WITH NOT LESS than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the Commercial counting room. mh26

DRY GOODS.

SILKS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS,

and

DRESS GOODS,

NEW AND CHEAP,

at

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92 Market street.

MONDAY, APRIL 25th.

GRAND EXHIBITION

OF

Sacques, Circulars, Basquins Jackets, &c

ALSO,

NEW SILKS

and

DRESS GOODS.

THE RICHEST EVER OFFERED HERE, AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

ap23 59 Market street,

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

se25 PITTSBURGH.

OUR CUSTOM

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

is stocked with a complete assortment of desirable

COATINGS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,

among which will be found a FEW NOVELTIES, which we

Make to Order in a Superior Manner

AT POPULAR PRICES.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

(Successors to L. Hirshfield,)

mh29:6m No. 83 WOOD STREET.

BOYS' CASSIMERES

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

PLAIN AND PLAID CASSIMERES;
CASHMERETTS;
KENTUCKY JEANS;
MERINO CASSIMERES;
SATTINETTS, TWEEDS, and
SUMMER PANT STUFFS;
GENTS' FANCY CASSIMERES;
CLOTHS, and a full assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

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SECOND ARRIVAL

OF

NEW SPRING

AND

SUMMER GOODS

Embracing the most desirable

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
EMBROIDERIES;
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DRESS TRIMMINGS;
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SCARFS, TIES;
PLAID RIBBONS;
FLOWERS, RUCHES;
SKIRTS, CORSETS, SHIRTS and
FANCY GOODS.

Dealers and Retail Buyers are invited to call.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

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UTILITY WORKS.

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Beadsteel Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

[REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.]

Par	Val	Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
	BANKS.				
50	Exchange			68½	Nov. 5
50	Citizens			61¾	" 5
50	Pittsburgh			66	" 4
50	Allegheny			57¾	" 4
50	Mechanics			63½	" 4
50	Iron City			63½	" 4
50	M. & M.			58½	" 4
100	First National	110			
100	Second National	110			
100	Third National	110			
100	First National, Al'y		110	51	" 4
50	Manchester Saving				
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens			61	3
42	Western			53¾	Nov. 2½
32	Monongahela	34		33	
50	Eureka	50		48	" 4
30	Pittsburgh	34		35	1
25	Allegheny			27¾	1
25	People's	28		29¾	2
50	Penna		45		
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela			27½	
25	St. Clair Street	40	45		5
50	Hand Street			50	6
50	Mechanic Street				
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley			16¾	
50	Connellsville	11	13	12½	
50	do (interest)			13	
50	Steubenville	13	15	14¾	
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
24	Birmingham			40	
50	Citizens			95	
	GAS.				
80	Pittsburgh			68	
25	Allegheny		33	38	
25	Birmingham			31¾	
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Luesco			27	
	Ardesco				
10	North American		9½	11	
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 5's			81	
	do Scrip 5's			81	
	Pittsburgh 5's			80	
	do 6's			95	
	Allegheny City 6's			100	
	do 4's			66½	
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's			103	
	Connellsville 6's			87	
	Steub. R. R. 6's			75	

The passage of the new tariff will be a windfall to quite a number of our merchants. Many of them have heavy stocks of imported goods on hand, which will necessarily appreciate in price. This new fifty per cent. extra duty on imported goods went into operation on Saturday at one o'clock. Merchants in New York, who had been coming forward in extraordinary numbers with their gold and invoices, after the new tariff bill was introduced into Congress became very indifferent about withdrawing their goods, and the rush of business at the custom house came suddenly to a close. The custom receipts in New York last week for duties, almost exclusively in coin, reached the enormous sum of nearly five millions of dollars, said to be the largest sum in coin ever received within a like period for duties.

The New York *Times* of Saturday, speaking of the new Tariff, says: The Customs Duties after to-day will be made one-half more than the recent rates under the tariff of 1862. The brief Joint Resolution of Congress, perfected last night, and supposed to have been approved by the President to-day, makes this important change for 60 days, before the expiration of which period, the whole Tariff System will be readjusted to meet the pressing demand of the Government and the People for increased Taxation, both direct and indirect, for the support of the War. Of course there is some grumbling among the Importers about the suddenness of this preliminary action but after all the enhanced rates of Customs Duties come out of the consumers of Foreign Merchandize. The loss to the Importer, *to-morrow*, because he was not able from the non-arrival of his Goods to take advantage of the rates of to-day, is merely one of profit, He will, no doubt, take especial care to mark up his Sugars, Coffee, Teas and other foreign articles, upon the consumers, to correspond with the additional taxes, the consumers are quite ready, and thousands of them quite anxious, to pay, if it will only contribute to the support of the Public credit, and to diminish the Public Loans for the prosecution of the War. The joint resolution is operative for sixty days. The addition of one-half, during this period, to the Tariff of 1862, is significant of the purpose of Congress to more permanently re-adjust the Customs to a much higher scale of rates, and this we have no doubt will be done. The bulk of the intermediate arrivals of foreign goods may possibly go into bond to await the chances of this re-adjustment, but we should doubt this if the goods be desirable or marketable.

An Elaborate circular, dated April 27th, 1864 has been issued, addressed to the bondholders and stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad company by the commissioners who were appointed to carry into effect the late financial arrangement between the bondholders and stockholders. It is a succinct statement of the condition of the affairs of the company, up to the present time, giving most gratifying facts relative to the value and productiveness of the road, and the receipts for April are quite equal to those of March. The circular concludes with the following pertinent paragraphs:

"That the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway is a direct and continuous line, without branches or dependencies, between great industrial and commercial centres, 468 miles long, every part having a through business and an abundant local traffic, rapidly increasing; with easy grades and slight curves, more than two-thirds of the distance being straight line, traversing a grain-growing region of unsurpassed fertility, as yet but partially developed.

"That the investment of capital in bonds and stock is less than that of any other leading line of equal or even similar productive capacity by more than one-third.

"That the present affluence of earnings is mainly due to these permanent causes.

"If the business capacity of the line be properly sustained and developed, there is no reason to doubt, in the judgment of the undersigned, that it will maintain its dividends in every conditions of circumstances which will allow of dividends in similar enterprises.

"It must be borne in mind, also, that as none of the bonds are payable for forty-eight years, and none of them convertible into stock, the whole increase of net earnings arising from a natural and permanent growth of business enures to the stock, which forms at present but one-third of the invested capital. The less permanent effect of an inflated currency will operate, during its continuance, in the same manner.

"The undersigned, in the exercise of the discretion entrusted to them by the bondholders and stockholders, will not now press the sale of any new issue of stock under the new arrangement; they see no cause for a premature issue. The measure can be deferred until an easier condition of the money market; and the gradual and general distribution among permanent investors of the present stock will enable us more nearly to obtain its real value."

— The New Orleans *Delta* of April 20th, says: There was some movement in bank notes. Mixed lots brought ½@1 per cent. premium. One or two orders of some magnitude for the Bank of Louisiana notes resulted in sales of about $3,000, in two lots, at 60c per dollar, and $45,000 ($5,000 and 40,000) at the advanced rate of 62½c. Some holders asked 65c. Dealers paid 57½c for Louisiana, 80@85c for Crescent City, and 35@40 for Merchants'. The last was generally held at 45@50c, showing a considerable advance in the pretensions of holders. There was also a decidedly better feeling for the Bank of New Orleans, for a round sum of which 4½ was offered and refused.

—An act enabling the banks of this Commonwealth to form associations for the purpose of banking, under the National law, was under consideration in the Legislature on last Friday. An amendment was adopted providing that the banks shall not re-issue their own notes for more than a year after they come under the general banking law; also, another amendment providing that such banks as may deem it expedient, instead of reducing its capital stock, may dispose of the same at its par value. The bill, with the amendments, passed.

—The condition of the banks of the three principal commercial cities of the Union may be seen in the following table, giving the aggregate of their last weekly statements:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circula.	Deposits.
N. York, Ap. 23	$196,286,723	24,088,208	5,679,947	161,978,166
Phila., April 25	39,570,357	4,050,475	2,253,386	37,393,237
Boston, April 25	72,538,606	6,352,344	10,438,176	31,810,029
Total	$308,395,866	35,116,022	18,371,509	231,201,432
Last week	310,357,929	32,652,713	18,441,046	240,035,487
Increase in loans				$2,183,063
Increase in specie				2,563,309
Decrease in circulation				69,537
Decrease in deposits				8,834,055

—There are thirteen banks in the State of Minnesota, the statements of which on the 1st of April footed up as follows:

Securities, market value	$503,937
Circulation	413,261
Loans and discounts	384,381
Deposits	404,312

Some of the institutions whose reports are included in the above aggregates are of the "wildcat" order, one of which is the La Crosse and La Crescent Bank, which has a registered circulation amounting to $27,980, and securities the par or paper value of which is $49,000, but their real worth being, as the State Auditor asserts, only $19,000.

Oil Sales and Oil Receipts.

A few days since we gave a statement of the receipts of oil and sales at this point from the 1st April to the 19th, inclusive. Below we give the transactions for the remainder of the month of April:

	Receipts, bbls.	Sales, bbls.
April 20	1776	1800
April 21	1661	3803
April 22	2217	2022
April 23	3351	5653
April 25	6682	6020
April 26	4735	2439
April 27	423	2103
April 28	—	11236
April 29	2568	4210
April 30	2750	5972

Departure of Coal for Cincinnati.

On Saturday we had another departure of coal for the lower markets. This added to the previous run will foot up to over one million of bushels that have left our port during the present rise,

FOR CINCINNATI.

Lake Erie, No. 3, 7 barges	6,300
Lion, 7 barges	6,300
Total	12,600

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Reporter* says: There is rather a quiet market so far as the Western and South-Western demand is concerned, and about all the business doing is with New England. There are very few orders received, and no large buyers in this market. Stocks of goods are piling up fast, and our manufacturers did fair to have a very large stock for July buyers. The total shipments of boots and shoes by rail and sea, for the past week, have been 10,270 cases.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, May 2d, 1864.

Business on Saturday was not very active. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. The weather was very unfavorable for out door trade. The rain that set in about noon continued all day without intermission. On the wharf, business fell off. Freights are becoming scarce, and boats have to wait their turn to go out partially loaded. The Julia left for Zanesville with a moderate trip. The Emma Graham will be found at the landing this morning. She has been thoroughly repaired for the summer trade. She will depart at 4 p. m. on Tuesday. The Silver Spray left for Cincinnati where she will be handed over to her new owners. The New York for Louisville had a good trip as usual. The Major Anderson was detained on the way and did not arrive in time to go out on Saturday. She will leave positively on Tuesday. The Kate Robinson will leave for Cincinnati this day. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The Nevada arrived from St. Louis with a good trip. She will return about the middle of the week. Several boats that are now due will no doubt be found at the landing this morning. The Allegheny boats find considerable difficulty in navigating the river in the vicinity of Oil City, the water being too low. The present rain will no doubt cause a rise in that stream. The Echo No. 8 left for Franklin on Saturday evening. The Urilda and Ida Reese were due. The sales reported were as follows:

SALT—The market was steady but not active. Sales 70 bbls at $2 25.

POTATOES—The receipts were large and sales liberal. Former prices have been well maintained; sales of 200 barrels, Neshannocks, at $3,75@4,00 ₱ barrel; 300 bushels do at $1,20@1,25 ₱ bush.

BUTTER—The demand has fallen off, and holders are endeavoring to hold up the figures, but it won't answer. We have only small sales to record, viz: 700 lbs at 28c; 6 packages at 25c; 10 bbls prime at 28c, and 7 packages at the same figures.

HAY—Former prices have been well maintained; sales of seven loads, at the scales, at prices ranging from $40 to $44 ₱ ton. Bale—sales of 6 tons, from first hands, at $37@38,00 ₱ ton.

BACON—The market was firm with a good demand for the various descriptions. The stock in first hands is rapidly disappearing. Holders are enabled to obtain pretty much any figures they choose to demand. The sales on Saturday were only in a small way at the following figures, viz: Sales 2,800 lbs country sides, clear, at 14¾@14½c; city cured was held at 15@15½c; ribbed, 13@14c; plain hams, 14½@17; sugar cured hams, 18c; canvassed do, 20@21c; sales 8,000 lbs shoulders at 12½c; 1,000 lbs do at 12c¾.

LARD—Was not active; sales 10 tierces at 14½c for city leaf.

MESS PORK—The market has been inactive for some time past; small sales were reported at $26 50. Some dealers ask more.

FLOUR—The market was heavy. Buyers manifested no disposition to operate. The only sales made were in a small way for local purposes. The stock on hand is not large. We note regular sales to the trade at—Extra, $7,00; extra family, $7,75@8,00 per bbl.

CHEESE was in fair request. The receipts of new are increasing. Sales 75 boxes choice English dairy at 17c; new sold at 13¾@14c.

FISH—Prices tend upward, especially for Mackerel. The sales were—Herring, 25 bbls. Halifax at $6,00; 30 do at $6,25; Mackerel, No. 1 medium bbls, $11,00; half, bls $6,00; No. 2 bbls $14,50; half bbls, $7,75; White fish, sales 20 half bbls, at $8,75@9,00.

LIME—Sales of 100 barrels Louisville, at $1,50 per barrel.

PIG IRON—The demand was fair, prices are unchanged. Sales 240 tons Mahoning Valley Mill iron at $60 00 cash.

GRAIN.—We have no change to notice in the market. A few sales new made, to arrive. Corn, Sales 300 bush shelled, from store, at $1 35 500 do at $1 28, and 900 bush do at $1 29. Oats was in fair demand, sales of 750 bush at 84c@86. Wheat was in fair demand, prices unchanged.

RICE.—Prices tending upward. Sales of 40 sks at 12@12¼c.

GROCERIES.—The market continues unsettled dealers scarcely knowing what figure to ask. Sugar, sales 20 bbls crushed at 20@20c, orleans sales of 8 hhds 9¾@10c, P Rico 5 hhds 18@18¼, Cuba No. Molasses, prices unsettled and advancing. Coffee sales 20 sks Rio at 47@48c. Syrups active at full rates.

WHISKEY.—Prices have declined in Cincinnati and Chicago. We could learn of no sales on Saturday.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, May 2, 1864.

The week's business that closed on Saturday night was one that will rank among some of the heaviest business weeks in Oil that was ever transacted at this place. The price of Oil, especially crude, was remarkable for the uniformity in the rates. The prices that were current one week ago would answer to-day, with very little variation. The receipts by the river, or that portion that came within the city limits, amounted to 17,193 bbls. The sales were far in excess of the receipts, as there was a large amount of oil on the wharf that had previously arrived. The market closed firm, with a good demand. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

Crude—There were some pretty heavy parcels under negotiation that will be closed out to-day. The lots comprises 12,000 bbls. Sales 900 bbls Crude, packages included, at 28c; 200 bbls do, delivered on cars, at 28½c; 300 bbls on the wharf, at 28c; 600 do at 28c; 750 do at 28½c. Sales in bulk or packages returned, viz: 627 bbls at 25c; 300 do at 23c; 400 do at 23c; 100 do at 25c; 236 do at 23c.

Refined was in good request. The principal operations were in free; viz: 114 bbls up river brand 58; 100 do 58; 295 do city brand 60c; 200 do up river oil 58c; 250 do city 60c; 150 bbls up river oil, a fine article, 59c. Sales 500 bbls bonded Forsyth brand, 50; 300 bbls free, city brand, 60c.

Benzole—The market was active, holders were firm at 30@31c; heavy sales were made on Saturday in Cincinnati and Chicago. Some of our oil dealers made a good day's work on Saturday.

Imports of Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Wightman & Anderson, 350 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Wightman & Anderson, 100 bbls Benzole, for New York.

Standard Co., 210 bbls refined, for New York.

Sill & Co., 100 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 50 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

W. H. Byrand, 48 bbls tar, for Boston.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Wreighter & Brancroft, 407 bbls: Penwick, Ball & Co., 106 do; R. S. Duncan, 251 do; R. Ashworth, 301 do; Strickler & Baxter, 233 do; J. Gallagher, 34 do; Fisher & Bro., 55 do; H. McKelvey, 1300 do. Total, 2,750 bbls.

Weekly Review of the Oil Business.

OIL CITY, April 28.

The business has been moderately brisk since our last report, and pricess have ruled steady. The river is now in good boating order, and a considerable amount of oil will be sent forward. The recent rains have rendered the roads almost impassable for teams.

A Pond Freshet was advertised to come off on Tuesday last. Owing to the natural rise in the Creek, most of the oil was run out before the dams were cut loose. From 7,000 to 10,000 barrels of oil came ont. The inquiry for oil during the first part of the present week has been better, and holders are firmer and a shade higher in their views. We give as the ruling prices at the wells, $6 50 to $6 75. Many holders are asking $7. At this point the ruling price is $7 50 per barrel.

A new well, producing 75 bbls per day, is reported to have been struck on the Boyd Farm. Shippers are busy, and boatmen are doing a good business. The surplus stock on hand here and at the wells is light. The market closes firm, with a better inquiry.

Steamboat freights to Pittsburgh, 75 cents ₱ bbl; flats, 60 cents. Price of barrels, $2 50@2 75 for second hand, and $3@3 25 for prime new. There is about four feet water in the channel, and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

The shipments from the principal warehouse for the past week is as follows:

SHIRK & CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

Number of barrels oil received	4,945
" " shipped	1,114
Empty barrels received	1,329

J. BURGESS & CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

For the two weeks ending April 27th:

Number of barrels oil received	5,278
" " shipped	1,341
Empty barrels received	5,515

Register.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

There is a good demand for pig iron at fully former figures, but the makers being pretty much all sold ahead of their production, we are only advised of sales of 2,000 tons anthracite, chiefly for fall delivery, at $53 for No. 3, and $55 for No. 1 cash, at which rates there are more buyers than sellers.

Scotch pig is held for higher prices, and manufactured iron very active, the mills generally being full pf orders for some time to come, and not dispcsed to make new contracts except at an advance.

New York Pig-Iron Market.

Scotch Pig has been in active demand, and the market is decidedly firmer, influenced by the increased tariff of $5 40 ₱ ton in current funds; sales of 1,500 tons at $55@57 ₱ ton, cash, now held at $60, at which 100 tons were placed near the close. Bar Iron has advanced $15 ₱ ton. American Pig is sold far ahead of production, and as the manufacturers are now working on orders, present prices are wholly nominal, but the tendency, of course, is strongly upward.

Milwaukee Market.

Grain—Wheat opened at Smith's elevator at $1 24; on 'Change market went down to $1 23; sales 170,000 bush at $1 23@1 24 for No. 1 winter receipts closing weak at $1 23¾. At Newhall the market recovered; 160,000 bush at $1 24½@1 25¾ for winter receipts, closing firm. Oats, more doing at a decline; sales 1,500 bush at 86c delivered. Corn and Rye firm and unchanged.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says: The activity reported in our last has continued. Purchasers from Ohio are still here. About the same number from this State as the week previous, and more from the States of New Jersey and Delware. The jobbers who have the most trade from those sections, continue actively employed. With manufacturers businesss is very brisk. The manufacturers of army work continue very busy, and, as far as we can learn, are up to time in their deliveries.

New Bedford Oil Market.

April 28.

Sales of 1553 bbls Whale Oil were made in this market yesterday—700 bbls at $1,12½; 800 do, at 1,13, and 53 bbls dark at $1,12 ₱ gallon.

Parties have the refusal of another lot at $1,14 ₱ gallon.

Army Contracts at St. Louis.

The United States Commissary at St. Louis has issued proposals for bids for army supplies, as follows—bids to be opened on the 14th of May proximo:

1,000,000	pounds clear bacon sides, packed in tierces or boxes, of about 250 pounds each.
500,000	pounds bacon shoulders, shanks cut off close to the brisket, packed in barrels, tierces or boxes, of about 250 pounds each.
100,000	pounds plain hams, packed in barrels, tierces or boxes, of 250 pounds each.
5,000	barrels best quality kiln dried corn meal, 200 pounds to the barrel, full head lined.
5,000	bushels prime split peas, 60 pounds to the bushel, in well coopered barrels, full head lined.
300,000	pounds good quality, clean, dry sugar, in barrels, full heads lined.
300,000	pounds best quality coarse kiln dried hominy, made from prime white corn, in barrels, full head lined, or in double sacks, (new cotton and gunny.)
120,000	pounds good hard soap.
60,000	pounds best quality star candles, full weight.
7,500	gallons good quality molasses, in barrels or half barrels.
3,500	bushels best quality fine dry salt, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels thoroughly coopered and full heads and lined, or in double sacks, (new cotton and gunny.)

Prices Current of Wool at New York—May 1, 1864.

Terms of Payment—For all descriptions of Wool cash prices are now quoted.

Choice selected Saxony Fleece, 85@87c.
Saxony Fleece, 82@85c.
Three-quarters and full-blooded Merino Fleece, 77@90c.
Half-blood Fleece, 76@78c.
Native and quarter-blood Fleece, 73@76c.
Common Fleece, 70@73c.
Canada Fleece, 70@75c.
Tub Washed, 82@85c.

DOMESTIC PULLED.

New York City extra Pulled, 75@79c.
New York City super Pulled, 73@75c.
New York City No. 1 Pulled, 60@62c.
Choice Country Picklock Pulled, 85@90c.
Country Extra Pulled, 82@85c.
Country super Pulled, 80@83c.
Country No. 1 Pulled, 65@70c.
Canada Pulled, 55@70c.

CALIFORNIA.

California Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 38@55c.
California Washed Pulled, 55@70c.
California Common Washed Pulled, 25@35c.
California Washed Fall Clip, in grades, 40@55c.

European Commercial News.

[Per Europa.]

LIVERPOOL, April 17.

In the Liverpool market, Cotton was buoyant, and ⅛@⅜d higher on the week for American, and ⅜@½d higher on Egyptian, while in Surats there was only a slight improvement, the market closing quiet and steady. Sales of week 85,000 bales; and of Friday 7,000 bales, Orleans 27d.

Breadstuffs very dull, and wheat still declining.

Provisions dull and tending downward.

Consols on Friday closed at 91¾@91⅞.

Bullion in bank decreased £36,000.

LIVERPOOL, April 16, P. M.—The Bank of England to-day raised its discount rate to 7 per cent. The markets are depressed in consequence.

Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales to-day 6,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and easier, but rates unchanged.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

LONDON, April 16, P. M.—Consols for money, 91¾@91¾; Illinois Central shares 15@18 discount; Erie, 47@49.

LONDON, April 18—The markets yesterday were depressed although some inconvenience may be felt in mercantile classes by the advance in the bank rate of discount; the drain on the precious metals will probably be arrested and a check given to the mania for speculation. The discount business now five to five ½ per cent. for money at call, five and a half ₱ cent. with seven days' notice, and six ₱ cent. with fourteen days' notice. The rate of discount on Saturday in open market was 7@7½ ₱ cent.

The bank of Prussia reduced its rate of discount on the 16th inst.

New York Grocery Market.

Coffee—the final passage through the Senate of the bill placing an additional duty of 50 ₱ cent upon imports until the first of July has still further strengthened holders in their views, and still higher prices are now asked. Fair to good cargoes of Rio are worth about 47 @47½c, but prices are so unsettled at the moment as to render quotations merely nominal. The transactions within a day or two, not previously noted, embrace 100 mats Java at 52½c; 3,101 bags Rio ex Mercurius, 4,000 ex-Jeanette, 3,460 ex-Fylla, the latter previous to arrival. Molasses has also been unsettled since the first of July has still further strengthened holders in their views, and still higher prices are now asked. Fair to good cargoes of Rio are worth about 47 @47½c, but prices are so unsettled at the moment as to render quotations merely nominal. The transactions within a day or two, not previously noted, embrace 100 mats Java at 52½c; 3,101 bags Rio ex Mercurius, 4,000 ex-Jeanette, 3,460 ex-Fylla, the latter previous to arrival. Molasses—We find rather more doing, and the market very strong under the influence expected by the passage of the 50 ₱ cent additional duty bill: sales of 300 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 86c; about 1,000 hhds. Porto Rico, part at $1, and 125 bbls New Orleans at 95c@$1,10.

Sugars—The passage of the additional tariff bill by the Senate has reanimated the market, and holders again demand higher rates, the decline of the past two days being fully recovered, and fair to good Refining is now quoted at 16½ @16¾c. But few parcels are offered. We note sales of about 1,000 hhds at 18¾@17c for Cuba; 17¾c for Porto Rico; 9 tierces and 60 bbls Barbadoes, at 16c, and 600 boxes Nassau, part at 17¼c. Refined are strong at 25@25½c for Hards.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum opened a little irregular, owing to the action of the House of Representatives refusing to tax Refined over 20c, as originally proposed, and rejecting the amendment of taxing Crude $1 ₱ bbl and Refined $1 30; but with no arrivals, and a very light stock on hand, the active demand of yesterday was again renewed towards the close, and notwithstanding the decline in sterling exchange, the market closed buoyant, as a fair index to the futile efforts to depress it at present; the sales were 4,000 bbls Crude at 36c; 1,000 do Refined, in bond, at 58c; 500 do at 58@59c; 1,000 do at 59c; 1,000 de choice white at 60c; 500 do at 57½c, buyer's option all May, giving ten days notice; 500 do, free, at 68¼c, buyer's option next month; the latter opened at 65@66c for ordinary to fair quality, but sellers would not accept any such rates; hence little was done in this description. The tax bill is by no means settled, and the House may again adopt the higher rate.

Philadelphia Grocery Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.

Coffee—The market is buoyant and very active, and holders are asking a further advance to-day, and are not disposed to sell to any extent. Sales of 3,000 bags are reported from first and second hands at 45@46c for Rio, and 44½@ 45½c for for Laguayra, cash and on time, but these rates are now refused, and a cargo of the latter just in has not yet been offered.

Molasses—The market has been excited, and on the advance, and further sales of Cuba and New Orleans are reported at very full rates, including about 900 hhds of the former, mostly at 70@72c for relayed, on time.

Sugars—The market is excited, and 1@2c higher, and holders generally indifferent about selling; about 800 hhds, mostly Cuba, have been disposed of at 16¾@17½c, on the usual terms, which rates are now refused.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

April 28, 1864.

At the scales the receipts of beeves footed up only 250 head, against 600 head last Thursday. The market ruled firm, particularly for the better descriptions, and the entire offerings changed hands at prices ranging from $6 50@ 9 87½ ₱ 100 lbs gross. Washington butchers purchased 80 head, and Baltimore butchers the balance. A few extra cattle were reported to have brought an advance on the above figures. During the week we learn sales of some 300 head were made at $7 to $9 25, as to quality.

Hogs—Receipts fell short of the demand, and prices favored sellers. Sales of ordinary to prime live hogs being made at $12@13 ₱ 100 lbs net, an advance on the poorer grades since last Thursday of ½c ₱ lb.

Sheep—Receipts limited and demand only moderate. Sales made at 9@10¼c ₱ lb gross, as to quality.

Cincinnati Cotton Market.

The sales of cotton during the week closing this evening have been large and at advanced figures. Early in the week there was a strong demand and rather more activity in the market. Prices of Low Middling were maintained at 71@72c., and Middling Upland advanced to 75@76c. At the close the market is a shade easier, though the demand is fair at 75c for Middling.

The imports and exports have been as follows:

IMPORTS

	Bales.
Week ending April 29	2,600
Since September 1, 1863	73,223
Same time last year	46,138

EXPORTS.

Week ending April	2,816
Since September 1, 1863	68,211
Same time last year	34,732

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.

Cotton yesterday higher, being an advance of 1@2c since Thursday; sales 1000 bales at 78c ₱ pound.

Sugar higher, 20@21c.

Molasses active, new 82@88c.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Sales 302 hhds, as follows: 20 at $4 20@4 90; 47 at 5@5 95, 42 at 6@6 95, 27 at 7@7 85, 13 at 8@8 85, 12 at 9@9 80, 15 at 10@10 50, 8 at 11@1150, 10 at 12@13 75, 7 at 13@13 75, 8 at 14 75, 9 at 15@15 75, 12 at 16 25@ 16 75, 9 at 17 50, 11 at 18@18 75, 8 at 19@19 75, 12 at 20@20 75, 9 21@21 75, 9 at 22@22 75, 7 at 23@23 75, 5 at 24@24 75, 3 at 25@25 25, 2 at 26 50, 1 27 50, and 1 hhd stems at 2 15 ₱ 100 lbs.

Sale of Oil Barrels.

Mr. H. P. Adams & Son, of Salem, Ohio, sold on Friday 250 oil barrels at $2 75 per barrel. Their sales in this market average 300 barrels per week.

Nails.

The manufacturers of nails have advanced the rates 50 cents per keg an all sizes. Iron remains unchanged.

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ap25:1m:M.W&S

ALLEN & NEEDLES, PHILADELPHIA
Commission Merchants for the sale of Crude and Refined Petroleum, Lard and other Oils. del9:6m

NO. MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and rebolled). In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Nashville.

PER CAMELIA—Clarke & Co, 426 bales cotton 150 bbls flour, 11 hhds tobacco, 14 bbls pork, 20 kegs and 5 bbls lard, 20 rolls leather; Spencer & McKay, 82 empty bbls; J Adler & Co, 61 bbls liquor; A Glockner, 31 bbls and 2 cks liquor; John Selferth & Co, 6 bbls liquor.

Cincinnati.

PER JENNIE HUBBS—Singer, Nimick & Co, 100 tons pig iron; J Alder & Co, 50 bbls whisky; S Ewall & Co, 5 hhds bacon; W M Gormly, 2 do; C G Hussey & Co, 3 packages; R H King, 18 sacks feathers; Vos amp, 600 bbls flour; Culp & Shepherd, 200 barrels flour; S Lindsay, Jr, & Co, 200 barrels flour; Patterson & Armstrong, 100 barrels flour; McElroy, one tierce hams; Schomaker & Lang, 8 hhds bacon; A Schmertz, 5 bbls oil, King & Pennock, 32 bales cotton, Fahnestock, 1 cask ashes; Chas Kelfer, 2 boxes; Snowden and Mason, 1 wrasel; Little & Trimble, 3 box; R B Townsend, 1 pkg, 50 kegs lard; owner, 50 bbls liquor; Knox & Parker, 130 tcs hams; Clarke & Co, 2 boxes, 134 bbls liquor, 2 ponies, 43 tcs hams, 100 bbls flour, 26 hhds tobacco, 156 bbls pork.

PER STEAMER NEVADA—Hanna & Sinclair, 21 bales rags; F Hyde, 6 sacks cotton; Josiah Dickey & Co, 1 bbl clay; Dadid Donohoe, 4 bales hemp; H H Colling, 8 hhds clay; S G M'Laughlin & Co, 100 bdls green hides; Seibert, Kelsman & Co, 200 d hides; Pennock, Ball & Co, 200 empty oil bbls; H Husband, 300 do; D M Egerton, 73 do; owner on board, 139 do; Cunningham & Co, 2 bbls clay; Clark & Co, 2,033 bbls flour, 10 casks hams, 33 bbls lard; Means & Coffin, 10 bbls apples, 1 do flax seed, 1 crate rags.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA—Clarke & Co, 86 sacks wool, 5 casks ware; Morehead & Co, 5,440 fire brick; Hoovoler & Co, 103 sacks dust, 12 do; W S Haven, 11 boxes ink; Shriver & Lazier, 2 pkgs; Fetzer & Armstrong, 20 pks potatoes; Fleming & Steel, 8 do; Beck & Co, 11 do; McCord & Co, 1 box; Spencer & McKay, 86 empty bbls; Fairley, 26 bales hay; Dunn, 79 sacks potatoes.

St. Louis.

PER LEONIDAS—H H Collins, 27 casks clay, 66 bbls fire clay; McKee & Bros, 48 bbls sand; Boyce, Richards & Co, 43 bbls do; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 10 do do; Clarke & Co, 50 tcs hams, 27 bales cotton; J P Colvin, 25 sks corn; Edgerton & Stewart, 72 empty bbls; Clarke & Co, 29 bales rags; H Dean, 2 pkgs; E Hyde, 7 bales and 5 bags cotton; Fahnestock, Allvee & Co, 12 bbls fire clay; A & J Wilson, 4 hhds bacon; J D Thompson, 10 pkgs; Bates, 1 cider mill; W & J Wilson, 10 hhds bacon; Hussey, Wells & Co, 149 bars and bdls steel; Marshall & Co, 5 bales hemp.

Cincinnati.

PER MAJOR ANDERSON.—Baldwin, 1 bx; Thos Godwin, 3 pkgs; Knox & Parker, 70 tcs hams; J A Mazurie & Co, 4 bbls spirits; J Ewalt & Co, 30 bbls dried apples; Head & Metzgar, 23 bxs tobacco; L Purcell, 5 bbls liquor; S Lindsay, Jr., & Co, 50 bxs soap, 10 tcs hams, W S Jackson, 1 pkg; Thos Arbuckle & Co, 2 bbls oil; Spencer, 1 bbl molasses; Ogden, 1 bx; Miller, 1 horse; Clark & Co, 75 bbls pork, 81 hhds bacon, 100 tcs lard, 33 bbls bacon, 30 bbls whisky, 7 hhds tobacco, 1,322 dry hides, 70 tc hams, 9 bales cotton, 7 bbls eggs.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—Thos Mullen, 31 bbls, 2 hhds scrap iron; Cook, Pettit & Co, 6 casks hams; Whitmore, Wolfe & Duff, 4 sandstone; Long & Duff, 2 do; Hitchcock, McC & Co, 162 sacks potatoes; J Brown, 1 bbl scrap iron; R E Sellers, 5 boxes g oil; Samuel Crossan, 10 pkgs washboards; S W Pine, 1 do; H H Fletcher, 5 bxs trees; J D Davis, 5 half bbls trout, 15 do white fish; E Heazelton, 100 do do; R Jack, 30 do; J McDevitt, 10 do; Little & Co, 20 half barrels trout; J Ross, 20 half barrels white fish; Schriver & Co, 30 do; S B Floyd, 107 bales hay; Bark, Bro, & Co, 1,500 bars iron; 9, 1 Floyd, 120 barrels potatoes; S Ewart & Co, 50 half bbls fish, W H Kirkpatrick, 49 bbls fish; R Robinson, 35 do; H Kilax, 1 sack crockery; F G Walker, 141 bdls chairs, 4 rockers; J B Caulfield, 5 kgs butter; C C Baisley, 7 bxs cheese; Schomaker & Lang, 16 do, 1 bbl eggs; Patter & Co, 1 bbl apples, half bbl pickles; J N Hofstott, 10 rolls leather; E McDowell, 2 bxs household goods; S F Wilson, 3 bxs matches; Mary A Nelson 10t merchandise; F J Rosenberger, 4 barrels whisky; Schomaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; E Riley, 6 calves; A Shepard, 11 sacks potatoes, 22 do corn.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—J C Wallace, 1 keg butter; Adams Mckee, 1 scale; J Bryar, 5 bbls High wines; Wood, 9 bbls sheet iron; Hussey, Wells & Co, 32 slabs steel; Watt & Wilson, 100 bbls flour; Tate & Seville, 1 bbl tools; C G Hussey, 1 bbl and 1 keg copper; J R McKee, 7 sks potatoes; John Thompson, 14 do; Campbell, Hukuson & Co, 1 bx tobacco; John Kinsley, 16 bgs potatoes and 1 tub of pickles; J M Perkins, 47 bdles paper; J Kirkpatrick, 3 bbls apples and 2 bgs of feathers; Godfrey & Clark, 19 sks rags; H Riddle, 43 bgs potatoes; McDonald & Arbuckle, 1 bbls seed; McKeown & Lemmont, 100 bbls flour; Reese, Groff Dull, 13 pcs timber; Davir & McGee,